RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 214 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
11 Sept.	KASHMIR ..	..	8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ‡ ..		16,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7 052
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		16602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £30, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,758

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
11th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
8th Sept.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
10th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
15th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	15 Sept
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
anada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE AT E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the "Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes, It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to :—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER for temporary work at a camp dispensary. Only those experienced in giving first aid to accident cases need apply personally to Dr. Dastur at Dehnu Building, Suparibag, Parel.
A R3719

WANTED—A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER with experience of heavy Sizing. Only those who have been in full charge of a good Mill need apply with testimonials and stating terms—Box No. 1802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27279

WANTED—Men, everywhere to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Profitable, guaranteed, prospective, legitimate scheme for 5 anna stamps. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3683

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS well-qualified and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has got full knowledge in mechanical line, steam engines, oil engines and gas engines. Apply with testimonials with the minimum salary expected stating the previous experience and service. BRAMHAPPA TAVANAPPANAVAR OIL MILLS, DAVANGERE, M. S. M. Rly.
A R3718

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE at Byculla WANTS TUITION or PART-TIME WORK. Apply Box No. 1803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3714

ADVERTISER having 25 year's thorough knowledge of Life Assurance work seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 1793, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3700

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C96668

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

A LARGE bakery premises of Nazereth & Bros., at 96, Main Road, Poona, is TO LET. Apply OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, High Court, Bombay.
C R3728

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—A copyright of making Thread and Silk Mantles of gas light and petrol lanterns, with its two new handy machines and medicine of making 3,000 mantles. The buyers may ask for the sample and express their prices of this copyright by the following address up to 1st October, 1926, MHD. MUNIRUDDIN, Gas-light Merchant Charminar, Hyderabad Deccan.
K R3717

FINE ARTS.

ART WORK—Portrait from life and photos, Cartoons, etc., advertising designs undertaken. Write to ARTIST, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
P R27271

MUSIC & DANCING TUITION

LESSONS given on Piano, Violin, Banjo and Mandoline at pupil's residence at moderate charges. Apply M. FERNAND c/o G. Harrold, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
M R3729

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated high caste Hindu girl or widow 20 years of age or under for a well-established and well-earning Hindu youth, desirous of intercommunal marriage. Apply with particulars Box No. 1806, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M 27290

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—Rupees 25,000 LOAN on immovable property, market value one lac. Interested investors or certified brokers please write Box No. 1805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3727

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risksi. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

VENETIAN BATHS—Mean Elco HEALTH THERMAE. The Nature's greatest help in regaining HEALTH, POWER, BEAUTY, Massages of every discriptions with Electric attended by Nurses open 9 to 9, Nussur House, I Floor, New Queens Road, opp. French Motor Coy., Bombay.
T R3726

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. Opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bowas Street. Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies.—Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short. hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

FORMER PUPILS.

THE undersigned will be very pleased to receive the name, occupation and address of all persons, who have been students of the Gujarat College. The information is required in connection with the preparation of a list of former pupils and with arrangements for celebrating the commemoration day of the College affiliated to the University in 1879. The college is also anxious to keep in touch with past students.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Principal,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
3-9-26.
27283

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY the 16th September, 1926, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To declare a dividend on First Preference Shares.
3. To sanction the payment of a dividend on Second Preference Shares conditional on the scheme regarding arrears of dividend on Second Preference Shares being accepted by the shareholders and sanctioned by the Court.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. D. Tata, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To confirm the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as a Director.
7. To confirm the appointment of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E. as a Director.
8. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st September, 1926, to the 18th September, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
JOHN PETERSON,
Director.
Bombay, 26th August, 1926.
27267

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in consequence of the death of Mr. R. D. Tata

(1) the two Directors to retire at the Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 16th September, 1926, will be Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart. and Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Knight, C.I.E. M.B.E., and not Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart. and Mr. R. D. Tata, as mentioned in the notice, dated the 26th August, 1926.

(2) Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., having been appointed a Director in place of Mr. R. D. Tata by the Board, his appointment will be placed before the shareholders for confirmation at the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the 16th September, 1926.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
JOHN PETERSON,
Director.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1926.
27268

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONCESSION FOR VISITORS FROM BOMBAY GOING TO POONA TO WITNESS THE QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.

THE following concession will be granted to visitors going to Poona to witness the Quadrangular Matches.

First and Second class return tickets at a fare and a half available for the return journey as under:—

FOR FIRST MATCH, 13th to 15th September:—Return tickets will be issued from the afternoon of the 12th and will be available for completion of the return journey by noon on 16th September.

FOR SECOND MATCH 16th to 18th September:—Return tickets will be issued from the afternoon of the 15th and will be available for completion of the return journey by noon on 19th September.

FINAL MATCH 20th to 23rd September:—Return tickets will be issued from the afternoon of 19th and will be available for completion of the return journey by noon on the 24th September.

The period of availability will not be extended in any circumstances.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th Sept:, 1926. 27288

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of LECTURER in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING in the College of Engineering, Poona.

Pay:—Rs. 250-20-550 efficiency bar 20-650 and selection grade 650-30-800. (Bombay Educational Service).

The initial pay in the grade will be given according to qualifications, age and experience.

Information to be supplied in the application:—

(1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with sub-caste, (4) Place of education, (5) Academic qualifications with classes and year of, passing each Examination, (6) Place of birth, (7) Previous teaching experience, (8) If employed, where, (9) Copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from Heads of all Institutions wherein candidate may have studied or served for the last three years.

Subjects to be taught:—Prime Movers, Oil, Gas, Steam, Hydraulic, etc.

Appointment will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

Applications with the above information should reach the Principal "before 20th September, 1926."

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expenses.

W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal,
College of Engineering,
Poona, 6th September, 1926. 27289

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Vandi, Bengal.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAM RAO GOPINATH DONWALKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to my clients, the Purchasers, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 7 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hasali Tank Road, or Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 359,5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East, West and South by the property of Manekji Dossabhoy Wadia, on or towards the North partly by the property of Manchhoobhai Balgovind partly by the passage of the cart and partly by the property of the said Manekji Dossabhai Wadia and in the middle a passage of the cart and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 273, 542, New No. B/3960, 4423, Old Survey No. 275, and New Survey No. 1A/1439 and Cadestral Survey No. 288 Mahim Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4234 (4) and 4244 and Street No. 595 C and 605.

Dated this 7th. day of September, 1926.
(Sd.) G. V. GOKHALE,
for Mr. M. V. Gokhale,
Purchasers' Attorney.
27286.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS, VORA & CO.

APPOLLO STREET, FORT.

AN AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES DOUBLE FACED SLEDGE HAMMERS

Under instructions from party concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. H Abdul Hussain & Co., Messrs. VORA & COY. Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, 1926, sell by public auction, at their rooms the following:—

18 cases double faced sledge Hammers. Size from 1½ lbs to 16 lbs.

Ex. S. S. Tourcoing & Neuenfels mark. A. N. H. A. Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.

VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

NEXT WEEK
THE
SCARLET STREAK
A Universal's brand new Super Senational Serial featuring the famous death-ray.
Starring
JACK DAUGHERTY
Supported by
LOLA TODD
AT
CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Ssturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30
Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th these three days show begins at 3-30 P. M.
2nd WEEK! Episodes 5, 6, 7 and 8.
"CAPTAIN KIDD"
Featuring the Monarch of them all
EDDIE POLO
Full of action, thrills, adventure, daring and Romance.
Also one reel FATTY'S COMEDY
COMING!
RACE-KI-THES

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS
THE COMEDIAN WHO MADE LAUGHTER FAMOUS
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"WHY WORRY"?
SEE
HAROLD LLOYD
IN HIS
GREATEST SUPER SIX REEL ACHIEVEMENT.
HAROLD LLOYD
will make you explode with laughter.
You'll get the biggest thrill and biggest laugh you ever had, which is guaranteed to banish all worries.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES
TIME:— 6, 8, & 10 P.M.
Special Matinee & Holidays at 4 p.m

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company.
TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.
THURSDAY, 9th September at 3.30 p.m.
and
TUESDAY, 14th September at 3.30 p.m.
(BANK HOLIDAYS')
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
For the First Time in Bombay
A well-known play written by the noted
MUNSHI AGA HASHAR.
Turkish Scenes Turkish Dresses
Turkish Dances
Seats Booked at the Theatre.
Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-6 and Gallery Annas 9. Inclusive of Tax.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
SUNDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER AT 6 P.M.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
POET HARINDRANATH
AND
Shrimati Kamala Devi
In a Fantastic and Musical Programme.
INDIAN STREET SCENE
in which both appear in various characters, singing their own compositions.
RADHA AT THE TEMPLE
Offering Flowers and Reciting Poems.
MANI AND JUGLOO
Scavanger and his Wife humourous dialogue.
HARINDRANATH
Reciting his own compositions.
WANDERING MINSTRELS
TAVERN SCENE
An Extraordinary Characterization.
YAMA AND SAVITRI
POPULAR PRICES.
BOOKING at Rose and Company, Fort.

"LLOYD"
AT
BARGAIN PRICES!
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GIRL SHY.
8 Reels of top-notch Comedy!
RECORD LOW PRICES.
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. & Re. 1/-.
Daily At 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M
NEXT SATURDAY
UNIVERSAL'S BRAND NEW STAGGERING SERIAL
'THE SCARLET STREAK'
THE "DEATH-RAY"
Invention and dare-devilry at its height
CROWN CINEMA
(Universal Picture House)
SANDHURST ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

NEW HISTORICAL SUPER PRODUCTION.

DHA-CHA-MA

(Murder of Narayanrao Peshwa,)

PRODUCED BY,

THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,

Photographed by, P. S. TALGERI,

Written and Directed by, NARHAR D. SARPOTDAR

WILL BE SHOWN SHORTLY AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAON - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE.

FOR BOOKINGS APPLY TO:

THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.,

22, RIVERSIDE, CIVIL LINES,

Bombay Road, KIRKEE.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, (Lamington Road)

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM COY'S

FAMOUS PHOTOPLAY

The TELEPHONE GIRL.

Daily (4) four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M

IMPERIAL CINEMA

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on applicstica.

A. G. GRAY, Manager

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,559/13/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co

Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Py hony, Bombay

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON WEA

HEAVY RAIN NEAR JHANSI.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The shallow depression over the East United Provinces yesterday moved to the neighbourhood of Jhansi and has caused locally heavy rain there. The monsoon is generally weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in East Rajputana, Central India East, and Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Central India West the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat, South Hyderabad, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Akyab two inches; Bhamo, Myitkyina, Naya Dumka and Cawnpore one; Jhansi four; Rawalpindi, Murree, Cherat, and Jaipur one; Kotah five; Bhuj three; Neemuch two; Nowgong one and a half, and Bijapur and Gulbarga two.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 7.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 7. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 0	60 84	41 71	44 79
Fort ..	0 0	89 09	48 68	50 51
J.J.Hospital	0 0	72 63	49 00	48 36

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.886 inches (.096 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.786 " (0.77 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.010
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (2.0 above normal).
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (1.5 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 73 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m ESE
Velocity " " 5 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 101 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inche
Total rainfall during the month 1.56 ")
" " " year 63.93 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0,90'' of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the south-eastern parts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area. Maximum temperature was appreciably below normal in most parts.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.73'' of rain, Jhansi 3.78'' and Cawnpore 1.08.'' Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal except at Jhansi, where it is in excess. Temperature was below normal in the central parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.88'' of rain, Ajmer 0.37'', Kotah 4.73'' and Mount Abu 0.53''. Skies are slightly clouded over upper Sind and parts of Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in lower Sind and Rajputana. Temperature continued to be in marked defect almost throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 2.65'' of rain and Neemuch 2.01''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and locally in Gujarat and Central India West. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in Cutch and moderately so in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.58'' of rain and Hoshangabad 0.73'', Skies are heavily clouded over the north of the area and lightly to moderacly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was below normal near the region of rainfall and normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86deg .7 (2deg. above normal) and a minimum of 78deg.4 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 2.10'' of rain and Malegaon a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouled. Humidity is not far from normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were appreciably in excess except in the extreme north of the division, where they were normal.

General Remarks.—The depression which was over the United Provinces yesterday has moved westwards to the east Rajputana. It has caused some heavy falls in the neighbourhood. The monsoon is generally weak elsewhere in the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and the Madras Deccan, and local in Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and Kathiawar. Temperatures are below normal in northwest India and above normal in parts of the Deccan.

Forecast.—Extension in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 7TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan ..					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.25	—0.33	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.47	4.76	—2.29	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.90	32.12	20.32	11.80	34.77
Lahore ..	..	15.71	13.56	+2.15	19.62
Hissar ..	..	17.28	9.82	+7.46	14.47
Ambala ..	..	27.79	20.58	+7.21	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.26	19.31	+3.95	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.73	23.76	20.96	+2.79	26.90
Mainpur ..	..				27.07
Jhansi ..	3.78	30.50	28.89	—1.61	36.17
Cawnpore ..	1.08	23.05	27.76	—4.71	35.93
Allahabad ..	0.07	23.44	30.13	—6.69	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.05	2.12	—0.07	3.68
Karachi ..	..	19.09	5.64	13.45	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	9.41	8.57	+0.84	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.37	20.81	16.79	+4.02	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.88	27.33	19.63	+7.60	24.21
Kotah ..	4.73	27.01	22.75	+4.25	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.53	99.44	52.31	47.13	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	2.65	36.14	12.10	24.04	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	17.59	11.36	+5.73	13.52
Veraval ..	..	32.97	15.68	17.24	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	28.63	21.88	+6.75	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	..	21.39	16.79	+4.60	21.20
Surat ..	..	48.56	33.91	14.65	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	41.07	26.98	17.08	28.82
Deesa ..	..	29.51	21.17	+8.34	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	2.01	37.69	23.65	14.04	29.19
Indore ..	..	22.11	25.09	—2.98	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.07	35.47	44.37	—8.90	55.11
Saugor ..	0.58	39.05	36.07	+3.68	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.73	50.22	38.97	11.25	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	24.78	22.08	+2.70	29.76
Akola ..	..	28.12	23.32	+4.80	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	17.45	23.41	—5.96	38.05
Nagpur ..	0.13	39.61	36.84	+2.77	48.97
Chanda ..	..	38.24	39.17	—0.93	51.90
Raipur ..	..	31.13	39.01	—7.88	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	..	60.84	58.91	+1.93	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	..	97.50	85.13	12.37	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	78.16	79.26	—1.10	94.95
Karwar ..	..	89.81	100.03	10.22	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0.17	11.87	13.34	—1.47	22.33
Ahmednagar ..	..	11.59	12.65	—1.06	22.38
Poona ..	..	17.61	16.25	+1.26	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	12.20	15.65	—3.45	28.45
Bijapur ..	2.10	6.56	9.29	—2.73	20.90
Belgaum ..	..	?	35.10	?	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	24.19	18.46	+5.73	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	26.58	28.84	—2.26	40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	..	8.18	19.27	11.09	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	2.02	89.81	99.44	—9.63	125.68
Calicut ..	..	95.54	81.69	13.85	117.16
Cochin ..	..	74.57	66.09	+8.48	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	24.41	25.89	—1.48	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	1.70	32.06	17.36	14.69	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	25.20	19.63	—5.57	41.59
Bellary ..	0.19	3.61	7.05	—3.44	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0.18	18.19	14.22	+3.97	31.23
Madras ..	..	8.21	11.6	—3.40	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.12	9.93	14.12	—4.19	35.17
Coimbatore ..	0.04	6.22	4.58	+1.64	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	8.50	7.97	+0.53	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	4.35	7.87	—3.52	54.98

CO-OPERATION IN PHALTAN STATE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

With the advent of the Nira Right Bank Canal there has been a rapid progress in the field of co-operation in the Phaltan State. During the last eight months 26 new societies have come into existence and the Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank named after Shrimant Rajasaheb of Phalton has been specially organised to afford financial assistance to the societies. With the growth of the number of Secretaries it was thought necessary to equip them with the necessary training both in theory and practice and with that aim in view a special training class has been organised, which was formally opened on 2nd September 1926 by Shrimant Nana Saheb Naik, Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of State Officials and other invited guests.

The Chief announced five prizes, amounting to Rs. 70, to be awarded to successful candidates at the examination.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

Post this Coupon To-day

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E. CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

The only Complexion Aid you need.

Take Grandpa's advice! He knows what's wrong with your complexion. It lacks the radiant glow of youth and health—the evidence of that "Kruschen feeling" which he is always talking about.

A healthy complexion is a matter of pure blood and a healthy body. It is the impurities that have collected in your system that are responsible for a blotchy skin and eyes that lack their lustre.

Cleanse your blood with a "little daily dose" of Kruschen Salts. Just as much as will lie on a silver 4-anna piece. You can't taste it in your first morning cup of tea, but it will remove all waste matter from your system, clearing your skin and restoring the radiant health which is essential for a perfect complexion.

Remember it's the little daily dose that does it, and it costs only an anna a week.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK

Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Yesterday the New York market was closed. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 10 points up. The market advanced on reports of heavy rains in the Central belt.

In sympathy with the higher advices reported from Liverpool the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 3/- higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach April-May at Rs. 328/- and advanced to Rs. 328¼ on Commission and Japanese Houses buying. On moderate selling by shroffs the market eased to Rs. 327/-. On Liverpool opening quotations being higher the market recovered to Rs. 328½ and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 328¼ and closed firm at Rs. 329¼ on Commission Houses buying.

Oomra Dec.-Jan. opened at Rs. 314½ and advanced to Rs. 315/- on Commission Houses buying. On moderate selling by shroffs the market eased to Rs. 313/- and closed at the opening rate. Bengal Dec.-Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 266½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To-morrow the 8th instant being a Bank Holiday, the market will be entirely closed. On Tuesday the 9th instant, the local market will only be open from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	329¼
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	267½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	315½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	328
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	266
Fine Oimra Dec/Jan.	314
Good Southern Sept.	335

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 7.

M A Bijapur: F Good 348, Good 338; F G Fair 328.

M G Southerns: F Good 348, Good, 338, F G Fair 328.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Sept. 1926:

Cotton	2,584 Bales.
Wheat	5,613 Cwts.
Linseed	2,134 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	104 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	10 Cwts.
Poppyseed	445 Cwts.
Groundnut	883 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,591 Cwts.
Rice	2,251 Cwts
Myrabollams	106 Cwts.
Cottonseed	826 Cwts.
Mowraseed	3,885 Cwts.
Gram	75 Cwts.
Juwar	3,592 Cwts.
Masur	84 Cwts.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	645 Cwts.
Coal	148 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Bengal Superfine M G	300/10 .....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85 .....
Bengal F G M G	230/55 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	270/80 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab Americans F G M G	340/50 .....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	335/40 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	345/50 .....
Broach F G M G	325/30 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/60 .....
Muthia F G M G	240 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Oompta M G	355/65 .....
Westerns. Good M G	310/15 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	325/30 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385/95 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	370/80 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon FG M G	310/20 .....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 7.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	7	160	87
Central India ..	..	1534	1731
Barsi and Nagas ..	..	..	316
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	..	19
Berar	130	464	1520
Central Provinces ..	..	62	665
Total Oomras ..	137	3250	4,338
Dholera	1	353	214
N.W. Provinces ..	..	47	517
Rajputana	..	1127	102
Sind-Punjab ..	100	708	389
Broach	..	..	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	957	2618
Westerns-Northerns	1222	2460	962
Cocconada	..	..	51
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1124	2323	1139
Persian	..	61	55
American	..	96	..
Egyptian and Afrioan	47	274	..
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,584	10,626	10,384

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 31st This year	Aug. Last year
Europe	1400	5,113,	7,062
Japan & China ..	1.300	..	67,85
Coast Ports ..	..	..	..
Up country by Rail.	..	473	..
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		8,893	35.94
Total	2,7.0	14,479	17,141

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 200 bales.
Sales on East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Scinde Good	6.90	+.05
Scinde Fully Good	7.20	+.05
Scinde Fine	7.50	+.05
Bengal Good	7.00	+0.5
Bengal Fully Good	7.30	+.05
Bengal Fine	7.60	+.05
Oomra Good	7.75	+.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.05	+.05
Oomra Fine	8.35	+.05
Broach Good	8.05	+.05
Broach Fully Good	8.45	+.05
Broach Fine	8.85	+.05

Previous Closing	9.55
To-day's Opening: (Expectation)	9.58
To-day's Opening	9.59
Difference	Pls .04

10 30 a.m. Quotation: .. 9.60 (pls. .05)
Opinion:—Think favourably of the market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		9.68 +.13
October	9.48	9.55 +.13
November		9.42 +.13
December	9.39	9.44 +.14
January	9.40	9.45 +.12
February		9.45 +.12
March	9.45	9.48 +.11
April		9.48 +.11
May	9.48	9.51 +.10
June		9.47 +.09
July	9.44	9.47 +.11
August		9.38 +.08
September		9.32 +.08
Middling Spot		10.23 +.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		17.22 unchgd
October		17.17 unchgd
November	17.25	17.00 unchgd
December		16.95 +.35
January	16.75	16.90 +.35
February		16.85 +.40
March	16.50	16.80 +.45
April		16.75 +.45
May		16.75 +.50
June		16.75 +.50
July		16.70 +.50
August		16.70 +.50
September		16.70 +.50
Sakellaridis F G F Spot		Unreceived

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 20th Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/6d.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Mail
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|8 Oct.
Bank's buying 8 Mos. 1/6 15/32 Jan.-Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1162.
Bank's buying D D 1252.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1265.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 128 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 147

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 189 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/4.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 3|4 4th instant.
London—Japan 1|11 13|16 6th instant
London—Parin 164.00 6th instant.
London—Belgium 175.00 6th instant.
London—Switzerland 25.14 6th instant.
London—Italy 130.50 6th instant.
London—Prague 164.00 6th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 7.

Bank Telegraphic	1|5 15|16
Bank Demand	1|5 31|32
Doc. Acceptance 3 mos.	1|6 9|32
Fcs. Demand	1165
American Dollars	275 1|2
Hongkong Dollars	147
Snanghai	189 3|4
Japan	132 1|2
Singapore	157

Market—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 6.

T T Berlin on London	20.39 1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11 1/8
T T Brussels on London	175.62
T T Madrid on London	32.10
T T Milan on London	130.00
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	165.00

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 6.

Demand Bills Closed.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, September 7.

Gold £4.4 11 1|2 6th instant.
Silver London Ready 28 3|8d. 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 28 1|2 6th instant.
Silver New Yorn Ready 61 11|16 cts 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 17/32 per cent. 6th instant.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 23|32 per cent. 6th instant.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imporial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 6.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.
Monday, September 6th, was a holiday in New York and all markets were closed on that day.

BULLION

Bombay, September 7.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/6.
Sovereign Foswasd 13|7|3
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 64|4
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64|2

London, Sept. 6.

Bar gold ready £84.11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 28/6.
Silver forward, d. 28 8

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China sold, India bought to cover sales. London speculators bought to cover sales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 7.

3 1|2 per cent. Ropee Paper Rs. 77|5

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|4

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|12

5 per cent. Loan doe 1935 Rs. 102|14

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|7

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|8

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) doe 1928 Rs. 107|6

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102|5.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107|2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109|2

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.12

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|2

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 6.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20 3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £123 1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10.
National Bank £48 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86.
Conversion Loan £74 3/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £101 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £68 1/2.
Government Securities 3 per cent £58 3/8.
Consols £54 58.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 6.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7 1/2 Sept.-Oct Shipment Buyers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£16 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold ton—
£21 Sept-Oct Shipment Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19 10 Sept.-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ton—
£19 Sept.-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ton—
£22 Sept-Oct Shipment Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

September per cwt	16/4 1/2
Oct.-Dec per cwt	16/9
Jan.-March per cwt	17

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan.-March 17/1

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan.-March 17/1 3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 7 3/4d. Buyers.
1s. 8d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe—
1s. 7 1/2d. Buyers.
1s. 7 3/4d. Sellers.
Market:—Dull.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 6.

Silver—Business small. Market quietly steady.

Spot	28 3/8
Forward	28 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 6.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4.4.11 1/2.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/4 per cent
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 6 p.m. 21/7/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening.—21/6/6. Highest 21/6/9. At 6 p.m. 21/6/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/1/9.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/5/0. Highest 64/5/3. At 6 p.m 64//5/3
Vaida Asho:—Opening 64/1/0 Highest 64.1/3. At 6 p.m. 64-1-3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa: Opening 0/14/0.
Vaida Asho: Opening 1/6/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1½	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		31 8 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kjai		63 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 6.

Copper English Best Selected £65 1/4.
Copper Braziers £73 5/8.
Yellow Metal £68 3/4.
Spelter Hard £30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 guage £16 3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 6.

Baletta Russo per 63 lb—
52 Jan.-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb—
53/3 Jan.-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Inactive.
Wheat Australian—
54 September Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Inactive.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
54 September Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Australian—
53/6 Dec.-Jan Shipment Quoted.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
54 Afloat Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 6.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15 1/2 Sept.-Oct Shipment Paid.
£15 5/8 Oct.-Nov Shipment Hull Paid.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed Bombay—
£18 1/8 Sept.-Oct and Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Spot—Holiday.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 6.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-5 Sept.-Dec Shipment Paid.
£17-7-6 Oct.-Nov Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 6.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
31 Sept-Dec Delivery Sellers.
32 Jan.-April Delivery Value.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Jute:—Albion 470, Alliance 445, Anglo-India 350, Auckland 240, Barnagore 174, Bally 183, Birla 7/12, Belvedere 487, Budge-Budge 435, Caledonian 500, Chapdani 198, Clive 35/6, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 262, Dalhousie 382, Delta 485, Empire 48 12, Fort Gloster 764, Fort William 271 Gondalpara 775, Gourepore 672, Hukumchand 11.8, Hooghly 72, Howrah 39-4, Kamarhatty 3?8, Kanknarrah 448, Kelvin 840, Khardah 430, Kinnison 957, Lansdowne 262, Lawrence 585, Lothian 420, Naihati 425, National 28/10, New Central 540, Northbroon 50/8, Nudea 45, Orient 222, Presidency 7, Reliance 62, Soorah 26, Standard 4?0, Union 530, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 14/12, Jute. 65/1.

Cotton.—Dunbar 132, Keshavram Cotton 3/12,

Coal.—Burrakur 18/12, Gusick and Musalia 10, Katras Jherriah 71.

Miscellaneous.—B I Corporation 4/8, B I Corporation D. 2/14, Burma Corp 10/12. Titagar Paper 5/8, Imperial Bank 1468, Imperial Conty 370.

Remarks.—Jute shares quiet. Coals were steady. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3½ per cent. Govt Paper 77/1, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/5, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/6.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Directors of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., (Satara), in the course of their Twelfth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1925, state:—

During the year under Report 1,106 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in aggregate to Rs. 14,14,715. Of this number 999 have resulted in policies and the remainder have been either rejected or withdrawn. The total insurance effected during the year amounted to Rs. 12,31,465 the annual premium thereon being Rs. 69,013.2-0.

The total insurance effected during the year under Report is Rs. 12,31,465 as against Rs. 12,16,000 last year, while the sum of Rs. 1,77,772-3-8 and the sum of Rs. 35,735-7-4 have been added during the year to the Life Assurance Fund and to the Reserve Fund respectively, apart from the sum of Rs. 3,200 which has been set apart as a reserve for the equalization of dividends. Thus there has been this year an addition of Rs. 2,16,707-11-0 in all the Funds as against Rs. 1,92,056-15-3 last year.

The market price of Company's investments stands at about Rs. 7,49,859-9-0 on 31st December, 1925, against the cost price of Rs. 7,26,947-6-1. This margin of Rs. 22,912-2-11 together with the investment reserve which has been increased to Rs. 28,290-6-1 during the year leaves a surplus in investments at Rs. 51,202-9-0.

A NORDEN & CO'S. REPORT

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

Cotton: During the early part of the week under review a short covering movement, inspired by reports of torrential rains in the eastern belt, carried distant positions into new high ground for the season. The advance evidently weakened the technical condition of the market, with the advent of more favourable weather conditions in the West, prices quickly developed an easier tendency.

We can see nothing in the situation at the present time to warrant any decided change in our views. Admittedly, the outlook in the western belt has improved in consequence of high temperatures and moderate precipitation but continued complaints of poor fruiting, rank growth and shedding indicate that only exceptionally favourable weather from now on can assure more than a moderate yield per acre. The activities of the hopper are apparently abating and, as yet, the weevil has done no serious damage, a fact which must be ascribed principally to the lateness of the crop. The heavy rains which marked the progress of the recent tropical storm effectively relieved the drought areas east of the Mississippi but caused considerable damage elsewhere.

The market is so predominantly under the influence of day-to-day new crop developments that Colonel Hester's annual report, published on Monday, was practically ignored although clearly indicating a decidedly less bearish statistical situation than had previously been anticipated. Last season's world's consumption of American cotton and linters was placed at the record total of 15,165,000 bales compared with 14,247,000 bales during the twelve months ended July 31st, 1925. The carry-over, which, however, does not include stocks in and afloat for the Far East on July 31st, was stated to be 5,362,000 bales, figures which were considerably below recent estimates. If, from the carry-over, 261,000 bales of linters together with a large but unknown quantity of low grades, suitable neither for average spinning purposes nor for delivery on contract, be deducted, the probability would seem to be that the surplus is unlikely to weigh heavily on the market, particularly in view of the world's present rate of consumption.

We have previously pointed out that spinners of American cotton have generally maintained a hand-to-mouth policy of buying, partly in expectation of a large yield and partly because they could not visualize any marked improvement in the demand for goods. Of late, the demand for spot cotton has shown a distinct tendency to increase but the volume of forward commitments is far less than usual at this time of the year. Should any unfavourable development cause either a reduction in the outturn or a material lowering of the grade, a broad buying movement, which would cause a sharp advance in values, is quite likely to result. Spot interests who recently made extensive purchases of old crop cotton from co-operative associations have apparently placed their hedges in October or December which months, however, ought most quickly to reflect any abnormal new crop deterioration.

Up to October 1st last year, 7,126,248 bales had passed through the gins but, in view of the lateness of the present crop, it is questionable if much more than half of this total will be ginned to the same date this season and, in consequence hedging pressure may be expected to increase much more slowly than was the case a year ago.

Until more definite views can be formed concerning the prospective supply situation caution may be advisable but at present levels we regard the short side as dangerous and prefer purchases.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bank's closed: Parsi New Year's Eve.

Gossage Football Cup: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Parel, Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.

Bombay Christian Council, Public Missionary Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 9.

Banks closed: Parsi New Year, Shenshahi 1296.

FRIDAY, September 10

The s.s. "Rajputana," with English mails of 26th August due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 11.

Banks closed: Hindu Holiday, Ganesh Chaturthi and Samavatsari.

The s.s. "Kashmir" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 19.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. Eighth Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba,) Arrl.	Dep.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11-15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5
Delhi Express	6-30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8.9.26.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th of Sept. 1926.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Steamer's Movements.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3.30 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Wednesday the 8th instant at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

A Memon Merchant's Death.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Saleh Mahomed Ellias of Messrs. Aboobaker Ellias and Co., piece-goods merchants of Chakla Street, which occurred at his residence at 33 Souter Street, Byculla last night. The funeral of the deceased will take place at 9 a.m. today.

THE PARSI NEW YEAR CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public Parsi gathering will be held at the P. C. Institute, Wellington Cinema Hall, Dhobitalao, to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when Captain Dr. S. A. Paymaster and Mr. R. J. Mithiawalla will touch upon the Parsi Questions and Mr. T. S. Sarkari, the Physical Culturist, will display his powers of physical culture. Mr. M. B. Kashinath and others will give special music and songs and recitations, Ms. H. P. Madan, the well-known scholar will preside.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will be held at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) at Jivraj Gokuldas Nansy's Bungalow, Matunga, G. I. P. for contesting the forthcoming elections according to the Congress Mandate, when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai and F. J. Ginwala will speak.

LADIES' SEWING CLASS.

The Mahila Mandal of the Social Service League, conducts Sewing Classes for women at the Working Men's Institute, Parel, which are held daily in the afternoon. Instructions in Sewing and Cutting are imparted according to the syllabus. Recently the classes were examined both in theoretical and practical work and the following students have been declared successful:—

Final Class:—1. Miss Shantabai Bandivdekar.

Senior Class:—1. Miss Sipora Mozes, 2. Miss Ester Joseph, 3. Miss Hirabai Sonavdekar, 4. Mrs. Ansuyabai Kamerkar.

Junior Class:—1. Miss Manjulabai Mahatre, 2. Miss Luxmibai Moore, 3. Miss Gulabhai Ranganekar, 4. Miss Pushpavatibai Vandarkar, 5. Miss Tuljabai Thakoor, 6. Miss Manjulabai Dandekar, 7. Miss Keshar bai Pathare, 8. Mrs. Saraswatibai Sarang, 9. Miss Mirabai Ravate, 10. Miss Champubai Mahatre, 11. Miss Mozelbai Apatekar, 12. Miss Shantabai Vandrekar, 13. Miss Sorabai Eran, 14. Mrs. Shakuntalabai Phase.

HONGKONG BANK CASE.

EX-CHIEF ACCOUNTANT COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate heard further evidence in the case in which L. Evans, the ex-Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bombay was charged with criminal breach of trust as an attorney in respect of the Bank's Government Securities of the aggregate face value of Rs. 5,40,000 and fraudulent alteration in the Securities' register of the Bank, and committed Evans to the ensuing High Court Sessions to stand his trial there.

Taher Fida Hussein Kantawalla, a clerk of the Allahabad Bank who said that the accused had an account in the Bank, Amritlal Mehta a clerk of Devkaran Nanjee and Co., shareholders, who said that the accused had two dealings with his masters on April 7, 1926, and May 8, and two other witnesses who identified the bonds sold to them by the brokers of the accused were examined by Mr. R. P. Thanawalla who conducted the prosecution.

Inspector Hurst of the C. I. D. who was next examined then narrated the details of his investigation in the case since it was put in the hands of the police in the middle of June last by the Bank. He stated that from the hand bag of the accused a piece of paper containing the numbers of six bonds of the values of Rs. 3½ lakhs and another piece containing numbers of two bonds of the value of Rs. 35,000 were found. Other pieces of paper containing some other entries referring to the 1927 bonds were also found from the bag. On the strength of information received during his inquiries, he had approached the Public Debt Office, some banks and some individuals from whom all the bonds required were recovered.

Mr. Little who instructed by Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. Solicitors defended the accused then cross-examined Inspector Hurst. After the cross-examination was over, Mr. Thanawalla said that there were no more prosecution witnesses to be examined.

On being asked to make a statement of defence, the accused declined saying that he reserved it for the High Court Sessions.

The Magistrate then passed orders to commit the accused to the High Court Sessions.

The next sessions of the High Court will commence its sittings on the 15th instant.

SENTENCED FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday in the case in which Kadar Esmail, Malag Dagdu, Omar Karim, Mahomed Janoo and Adus—five Mahomedans were charged with causing grievous hurt to one Osman Haji Aboo who subsequently succumbed to the injuries he received. The facts of the case that the deceased Osman Haji Aboo who was one of the Bandra butcher present in the brothel of one Fatma Bai at Falkland Road on the night of April 24 last and was assaulted by some persons causing him severe injuries have already been reported in these columns.

On the evidence before him the Magistrate discharged the first accused, and sentenced the rest of them to two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each.

Mr. Spencer, the Police prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-law and Janai, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Saher, Barrister watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's family.

SERGEANTS TOBE TRAIN ED IN CRIMINAL LAW.

The Commissioner of Police Bombay has decided to start classes for training Sergeants in the City Police Force in the Criminal Law, and Messrs. R. P. Thanawalla and H. B Spencer, Police Prosecutors of the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Mankar Police Prosecutor of the Girgaum Police Court and Mr. De Cunha, Police Prosecutor of the Mazagaon Police Court have undertaken to deliver lectures to the Sergeants on the subject in the evening on four days in a week.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

An inquest touching the death of an unknown Hindu (35) was held at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning.

It appeared that the deceased was found lying under a cocoanut tree near Vincent Road on Monday evening. As he seemed in an unconscious state he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same night. On searching his person a letter and some opium were found from his pocket. A post-mortem was held and it was established that the deceased had apparently brought an end to his life by opium-poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning apparently self-administered

NEW BORN CHILD FOUND IN MA'DAN

A newly born male child was found lying in the maidan near the Spring Mills on Monday evening. The child was dead and it seemed that the body had been lying there for a long time. It was removed to the morgue, by the police. Inquiries as to who left the child there are being made.

PUBLIC MEE ING OF MUSSALMANS.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India a public meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay will be held this evening at 8 p.m. (B.T.) in North Brook garden near play house, Grant Road, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Shuiab Qureshi will deliver speeches on Hedjaz. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEGED INSULT AND DEFAMATION.

HINDU CRICKETER'S COMPLAINT.

Before Mr. D.N. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kisan Gangaram Pardeshi, the well-known Hindu cricketer and Captain of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana, appeared with Mr. Sherlukde, Pleader, and filed a complaint charging Sitaram Anandrao Shete a member of the Gymkhana with insult, assault and defamation.

Mr. Pardeshi alleged that on May 19 he had made some correction in the Member Book in which the name of the accused was written above that of another member in defiance of Gymkhana rules. When the matter was explained to the accused he was dissatisfied and angry. He (accused) had asked the complainant not to be arbitrary in reply to which he was asked to accept the Captain's ruling. At that, the complainant alleged, the accused abused him for a considerable time and finally gave him a blow on his temple.

The matter was reported to the President of the Committee who after inquiries had found the accused guilty of misconduct and had suspended him for seven days asking him to tender a written apology to the complainant. Not agreeing with that decision, the accused had filed a complaint against the complainant in order to lower him in the eyes of the public. He therefore, prayed for process against the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the accused.

POLICE COURT BAR'S CONDOLENCES

A condolence meeting of the members of the Police Court Bar Library was held on the 4th instant with Mr. Vikaji F. Vikaji Bar.-at-Law in the chair when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) "That this meeting of the members of the Police Court Bar Library held on 4th September, 1926, hereby expresses its deep sense of grief at the sad and premature death of Mr. Dhirajlal Chunilal Setalwad, Bar.-at-Law and offers its heartfelt condolence to Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad and his family in their bereavement." (2) "That this meeting of the members of the Police Court Bar Library held on 4th September, 1926, expresses its deep grief at the untimely death of Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji Gazdar, Bar.-at-Law, as a result of a motor accident and tender its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

HARINDRANATH, THE POET, AND KAMALA DEVI

As a rule much trumpeting forerunns inferior performances but in this case we have in Harindranath a poet of great distinction, a talented actor and playwright. He has travelled widely in Europe, studying theatres and has come to India to raise the status and purify the exceeding inartistic and degenerate Indian stage. Harindranath is assisted in his endeavours by his gifted wife, Kamala Devi, who possesses equally great histrionic powers and the couple together create productions of absolute art integrity.

The programme of the entertainment at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday next at 6 p.m., which is advertised elsewhere to-day is of full two hours in which both appear with a source of originality which puzzles one. They have succeeded in obtaining a purity and perfection of expression which is indeed remarkable. The different characters in their qualities are no longer an incidental amusement but are born of a passionate and aesthetical pleasure bearing an expression of Art, which is completely fundamental in it's significance.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 4th instant the total mortality 715 was 71 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.07. The morality for thee 36th week of 1925 was 591 and death rate 24.40 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 730 and death-rate 31.13.

Out of the total deaths, 201 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 379 as against 412 for the 36th week of 1925 and 421 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

City's Mortality.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th September to 6 a.m. of 7th September.

Small-pox Attack nil; Death nil.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attacks nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil. Death nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 98.

Total Mortality this day last year was 84.

GANPATI FESTIVAL MELAS. ....

The Secretary of the C. K. P. Bal Mela writes:—This Mela which was awarded a silver medal and many other presents in Bombay and Sasti District last year, is now ready to serve the public this year. Those who desire to invite this Mela at the ensuing Ganpati Festival are requested to write immediately to the Secretary, C. K. P. Bal Mela, Gadavari Building, Andheri."

WATER SUPPLY.

WHEN SHOULD IT BE CUT OFF?

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Tuesday a letter from the Commissioner was considered referring to the Corporation a resolution disapproving of the policy of discontinuing the water supply for default of payment of water tax, until all other means provided for by the Act for recovering such dues were exhausted.

"In the absence of this effective remedy, the means available for collecting the tax are (1) a notice of demand under Section 202, (2) distress and sale of goods of the defaulter under Section 203 and (3) recovery from occupiers under Section 209. As difficulty is chiefly experienced in cases where the owner is underage, bankrupt, or in financial difficulties, or where the property has been or is in the course of being transferred, a notice of demand is ordinarily ineffective. For a variety of reasons the distress and sale of goods is also not found practicable. Resort is, therefore, generally had to the 3rd method referred to above. But this has peculiar difficulties of its own. From a statement recently submitted by the Assessor and Collector, I find that 1,393 tenants have had to be approached for collecting bills due by 96 defaulting owners. It is also reported that each tenant must be visited at least twice before a bill is fully recovered. In default of payment, notices of demand and occasionally distress warrants are issued, and in the case of large chawls, the expenditure of time and trouble involved is very great. For each amount received, a receipt has to be issued to the tenant concerned and a detailed account to be maintained both in the Head and Ward offices, with a view to adjustment of bills. An account has also eventually to be furnished to the owner for purposes of Section 209 and there is considerable incidental correspondence to be carried on. It happens not infrequently that tenants in arrears of their rents, take advantage of the situation by vacating their tenements without paying their arrears, either to the landlord or to the Municipality. In addition to the difficulties inherent in the work of making such recoveries, Section 209 also creates difficulties of its own. Clause (1) of the Section requires the Municipality to prepare bills proportionate to the amount of rents payable by each tenant. This in practice is a difficult task. Secondly, Clause (3) of the Section forbids recovery of taxes from tenants in excess of the amount due for one year, or the period of the tenants' occupation. The full recovery of the amount due is thus frequently made impossible. In view of all these difficulties, the Retrenchment Advisory Committee who have considered the matter have decided to recommend the Corporation to rescind the Resolution referred to above. In the meantime, I would request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 279 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act, to the water supply being cut off in the cases shown. The sanction will be enforced in each case after giving reasonable opportunity to the owner or the tenants to pay up the arrears due."

The proposal was sanctioned.

EX-MAHARAJAH OF INDORE.

INTENDED VISIT TO U. S.

We understand that the ex-Maharani of Indore, H. H. Indirabai Holkar met with a motor accident at Paris a few days ago. She is progressing favourably towards recovery. The ex-Maharaja who is now at Paris has purchased a chateau in that city and intends spending his cold season at Paris and summer at Switzerland. He is looking forward to a trip to the United States with his retinue shortly.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION.

A meeting of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha was held on Monday evening at the Rao Bahadur Talkheker Wadi, Dr. Shivram Vamanji Patil presiding.

The meeting was called to elect a candidate for the next Legislative Council. Several speaks supported the candidature of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rauji Kalewar who was the president of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha and had given considerable amount of money in charities for the poor which also included Manaji hall for the workmen and a sanitarium at Nasik for the poor. Finally a resolution supporting the candidature of Rao Saheb Kalewar was passed unanimously.

Mr. R. S. Asavale is also a Labour candidate and is opposing Rao Saheb Kalewar.

FIRST-AID CLASS FOR WOMEN.

The Mahila Mandal, Parel, (Social Service League, Bombay), "A First-Aid Class for women conducted by Dr. S. W. Patil was examined by Dr. M. Vijayakar, on Saturday the 29th instant. The following students have been declared as successful in the order of merit. 1. Miss Benabai Chawan, 2. Miss Vijayabai Rajadhyaksha, 3. Miss Beterbai Vadalkar, 4. Mrs. Anadibai Chhewoolker, 5 Miss Anandibai Saraf, 6. Miss Vijayabai Dabholkar. 7. Miss Lilabai Ranganekr, 8. Mrs. Manakbhai Shaha, 9. Miss Pushpavatibai Vandrekar, 10. Miss Hirabai Valavalkar, 11. Miss Manjulabai Dandeker, 12. Mrs. Ambubai Desai, 12. Miss Shantabai Vandrekar, 14. Miss Mozelbai Apatekar.

POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY SENEX

THE CECIL GREY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 1.45 p.m.

SAAD 1
FAVOURITE 2
KURDISTAN 3

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 2-15 p.m.

MANSOOR BEG 1
TRUSTY 2
BALLARD 3

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs. 2.45 p.m.

VERY LITTLE 1
ELTONIAN 2
MADAME SEGUIN 3

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs. 3.15 p.m.

BRITOMART 1
RIVERINE 2
HOT LIPS 3

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. 3.45 p.m.

RADIAN 1
DICKYBIRD 2
FRAILTY 3

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs. 4-15 p.m.

BRIDGMAN 1
CHRYSOLITE 2
AD DOMINUM 3

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile. 4-45 p.m.

CHURCHTOWN 1
SAINTLY SOVEREIGN 2
BRIMSTONE 3

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 5-15 p.m.

AFFABLE 1
STONE MARTEN 2
EDDY 3

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile. 5-45 p.m.

VAINQUEUR 1
L. S. D. 2
ULSTER ALLY 3

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 9 furlongs. 6-15 p.m.

AHYAD 1
ARABIAN STAR 2
SANATOGEN 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.

BRIDGMAN and MANSOOR BEG.

AUSTRALIANS V. CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Sept 6.

The match between Australians and the Civil Service Association has resulted in a draw. The Australians 454 for seven, and declared. The Civil Service made 59, and following on, made 93 for three.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The two days' match between the Australians and Civil Service Association has ended in a draw. Australians 454 for 7 (Everett 100 not out). Civil Service 59 (Collins 6 for 17) and following on 93 for three.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Following were the closing scores in cricket matches which began on Saturday:—There was rain everywhere.

Yorkshire versus M.C.C.—Yorkshire 349 M.C.C. 275 for 7 (Stevens 100).

Tennyson's Eleven versus Calthorpe's Eleven. Tennyson's Eleven 386 (Harold Gilligan94, Durston 4 for 98) Calthorpe's Eleven, 268 for 5 (Newman 79).—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The following were the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolton 2, Arsenal 2; Cardiff 3, Leeds 1; Burnley 3, Newcastle 3; Sheffield Wednesday 1, West Ham nil; Tottenham 2, Leicester 2; West Bromwich 3, Everton 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chelsea 2, Notts County nil; Notts Forest 1, Grimsby 1; Oldham 1, Manchester City 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aberdare 1, Millwall 3; Brentford 3, Southend 1; Bristol Rovers 2, Merthyr 1; Coventry nil, Gillingham 2; Northampton 3, Norwich nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Crewe 4, Rochdale nil; Doncaster 1, Stockport 2; Lincoln 1, Tranmere 2; Wigan nil, Stoke 3; Walsall nil, Ashington nil.—Reuter's Special.

LADIES SPORTING COMPETITION AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The ladies sporting competition held under the auspices of the Ladies' Sporting Union on Sunday last was a grand success and the first of its kind held in Bengal. Srimati Sarala Devi presided. The display of swords, daggers and sticks and the skipping and boxing by Marwari and Bengali girls elicited the admiration of the whole audience.—Free Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

7th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.00
To-day's Opening Rate	17.78
Difference	+.18
To-day's Closing Rate	17.85
Difference	+.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

7th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.55
To-day's Opening Rate	9.59
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.54
Difference	—.01

Khandi	Rs 328-8-0
Sawri	,, 329-8-0

SILVER "EASIER"

STERLING EXCHANGE HIGHER.

CHINA SELLING—INDIA BUYINV IN LONDON.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The London cables were as follows:—"Market quiet and steady. China sold. India bought to cover sales. London speculators bought to cover sales."

"Business small. Market quietly steady. Spot 23 3/8; forward 23⅛d."

China Exchange was quoted at 2s. 9-9/16d. New York silver is quoted at 61 5/8d. cents. Indian sterling exchange rates are higher; the rates are quoted at 1s. 5-31/32d. This had an adverse effect on the silver market, which was "easier" to-day. The rates at 4 p.m. were Rs. 64.4 and 64.2, for 1st and 2nd settlements

COTTON CROP IN EGYPT

EXPECTED PERCENTAGE OF YIELD

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Cairo.—The condition of the cotton crop in August in Lower, Middle and Upper Egypt, respectively, was 95, 108 and 97 per cent. of the normal. Picking has commenced.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Jutes:—There was only a moderate business passing at unchanged rates.

Coals:—Banjorah show no change while Nazira are marked up half a point. Others generally are easier.

Miscellaneous:—There is no outstanding feature.

Teas:—Dimakusi are marked down about one point and there is very little activity. Light Railways, Futwa Islamour are marked up 8 points. Government Securities are steady and unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:— 3 1|2 per cent. Government Papers Rs. 77|1 s.l.; 4 per cent. New Loan 1960|70 88|4; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55, 108|3. Banks:—Allahabad Bank Ordy. 291|8; Imperial Bank fully paid 1,472 s.l., Railways:—Futwah Islamour Railways 96.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 100: Jutes:—Alliance, 442 s.l., Howrah 39|8; Barnagore 175; Cheviot 262|8 s.l.; Clive 35|8; Fort William 27|8; Hukumchand Ordy. 11|8; Kankinarrah 446 s.l.; Kinnison Pref. 122; Lawrence Pref. 118; National 28|14; Nuddea 42; Orient 223; Presidency 6|14.

Coals:—Baraboni 4|1; Bansjorah 9|2; Burrakur 19|4; s.l.; Equitable 17|12; Gopalichuck 6|12; Huntodih 3|5; Kesoonda and Kendra 7|12; Singaran 1|12; Standard 50|12; Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11|2; Burma Financing and Mining 4|14; Klang River Tins 3.95 cts.; Pentaling Tins 4.37 1|2 cts; Rantau Tins 1.70 cts.; Bengal Telephone Corporation Ordy. 8|14; Indian Iron and Steel 7|4 s.l.; Bengal Flour Mills 146; B. I. Corporation Ordy. 4|9; Caliutta Ice Association 11|6; British Burma Petroleum 5|6; Tataghur Paper Ordy. 5|6. Teas:—Dimakusi 23|4; Dufflaghur 16|8; East India 24|4; Petrakota Ordy. 953; Seajuli 39; Tezpore 12. Debentures:— 5 per cent. 1916|45 India General Navigation and Railway debs. 92|8.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling and five and thirty-one thirty-two seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

ATHLETICS IN SCHOOLS.

BARODA, Sept. 6.

With a view to reviving interest among boys and girls in indigenous sporting activities, the Hindi Vijay Tournament which has just been inaugurated at Baroda has announced a programme in which four shields will be awarded for proficiency in "Atya Patya", "Kho kho", "Hu-tu-tu" and wrestling to be conducted in December. Two cups, known as Gaekwar Cups are also announced to be competed, one by girls under 12 and the other by boys under 14. A Challenge shield will be awarded to the winning school team in cricket.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1926.

TOWARDS UNITY.

In 1921 we had only two parties, the Liberals who accepted the Reforms and worked them and the Non-co-operators who rejected the Reforms and sought to rely on their own efforts under the auspices of the Congress. How Non-co-operation galvanised the whole country into vigorous concerted action and bridged the gulf between classes and masses and between one community and another responsible Government officers themselves have acknowledged. After the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, however, some who wished to change the methods of Non-co-operation while retaining the principle agitated for Council entry. This must be said to the credit of the new party, the Swarajists, that they were loyal to the Congress in that they first converted the Congress to their view and then and not till then actually worked out their policy. There were amongst the Swarajists a few who, while openly adopting the Swarajist battlecry, secretly desired to accept and work the "Reforms". It was because of this section that Non-co-operators had for a time resisted the change of policy. But accepting the professions of that section they at last gave in and betook themselves to quiet constructive work outside the Councils. Once again there were practically only two parties, the Swarajists and Liberals. The disciplined Swarajists routed the Liberals. Though for want of sufficient time and preparation for election propaganda they had not the required large majorities in the majority of the Councils to press the constitutional issue to a definite conclusion, they were able with the occasional support of Independents like Pandit Malaviya to vindicate in the Assembly and two provincial legislatures the principle of "rights before supplies" and to show up the hollowness of the Reforms. Such was their influence on Government that many would see in the then utterances of Lord Birkenhead some disposition to come to terms with them.

Unfortunately for the country, Deshabandhu Das, the leader of the Party, suddenly passed away. And about the same time the section of the Swarajists referred to above began to cast furtive glances at the Reforms and Ministerships. Its champions knew the temper of the Congress and sought to placate it by professing to "carry Non-co-operation into the very citadel of the bureaucracy". But Maharashtra, which had all along led the van-guard of opposition to Government, was not to be easily satisfied. Those champions were resourceful. They dug up an undefined and unexplained expression of Lokamanya Tilak who had borrowed it from another for the specific purpose of sending a conventional felicitous reply to a message of the King-Emperor. They fastened upon that expression their own interpretation and, exploiting the love and veneration that Maharashtra, in common with other provinces, has for the Lokamanya, sought to bamboozle the province into thinking that they were only following the policy of their revered leader. They confounded but did not convince Maharashtra. In their desperation the Responsivists, rallied with the Liberals and the Independents and even the Communalists though most of these are opponents of the Congress. Thus we have the distressing spectacle of those who call themselves the followers of one who made loyalty to the Congress his first creed rallying themselves with all and sundry to defy and discredit the Congress. And this for the sake of the bauble of Ministerships under a bureaucratic regime and —the tragedy of it—in the name of the Lokamanya!

To avert schism in the Congress the Swarajists made an attempt to come to an amicable settlement with the Responsivists and the Sabarmati Pact was the result, which made a conditional acceptance of office possible. But the Responsivists tried to explain away the Pact, as if they wanted practically unconditional acceptance. And when the All-India Congress Committee was about to ratify the Pact without, however, leaving any room for ambiguity, the Responsivists stayed away in sulks. They have since gained some new recruits mainly from among the Liberals and Communalists. But, on the whole, outside Maharashtra they have made but little impression. Even in Maharashtra their position is not all that it is made out to be. A little brisk propaganda in Poona and some other places by Swarajist stalwarts is sure to make much difference. The news is significant that Mr. Kelkar, an ex-Minister of the Central Provinces, has joined the Congress and is standing as a Congress candidate and that among the members of the Nagpur Congress Committee the Swarajists are now in an overwhelming majority. We welcome, however, the attempt that is again being made to bring the Swarajists and Responsivists together. We do so mainly for two reasons. In the critical struggle ahead Congressmen at least should pull together against Government. Secondly, the great danger of our fight turning on communal lines reconciles us to an honourable compromise within the Congress on purely political issues. A formula for uniting the two parties is not inconceivable. Unconditional acceptance of office being out of the question,—several leading Responsivists have recently been speaking of conditional acceptance only—the conditions of acceptance of office may be jointly formulated. Similarly, cent per cent obstruction in the Councils being neither necessary nor possible at present, the extent and methods of resistance in the Councils may be fairly indicated after joint deliberation. If on these or similar lines the two wings of the Congress could resume their fight with a common enemy, the mistakes of the past would be forgotten in future triumphs.

ACTION AT LAST.

The Baldwin Government have at last discarded their policy of wait and see in the grim struggle between the coal-owners and the miners in the gravest and the biggest industrial crisis which has hitherto occurred in England. Its gravity and seriousness are now evident to the British Government so very clearly that the Cabinet Coal Committee met the representatives of the Mining Association on Monday and after a two hours' discussion impressed upon them the necessity of agreeing to negotiate with the miners on the basis of a national agreement. Mr. Churchill told them "that he honestly believed that there had been a change of heart on the part of the miners and that there was on their part an earnest wish for peace and willingness to secure the greatest benefits to all concerned in every aspect of the situation". It is good that Mr. Churchill has at last made this discovery. The miners have been in fact throughout ready for negotiations; they have been quite willing to return to work on the basis of an honourable settlement. It is only now, however, that the Baldwin Government have declared their willingness to move forward and take their own course of action even if the mine-owners prove recalcitrant and it appears from Mr. Churchill's speech that the miners' emphasis upon a national agreement has impressed the Cabinet Coal Committee so much that they gave a broad hint to the owners' representatives that the aversion of the latter for such a national agreement must give place to a compromise on the subject. What the understanding was between the Government and the coal-owners at the time of the passage of the Eight-hours Bill is not relevant to the solution of the issue still facing them. That issue can only be met by realising the fact that the miners will not tolerate any local or district agreements, as accepting such agreements breaks the solidarity of their position.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

In the representation submitted to Government by a committee of the Corporation on the subject of University reform the committee has endorsed almost all the recommendations of the University Reforms Committee. The Corporation is satisfied that the Bombay University, as at present constituted, is utterly unrepresentative, eighty per cent of its Senate being nominated by Government, and otherwise too weak to cope with the growing needs and complexity of higher education in the Presidency. The Corporation, therefore, approves of the scheme of establishing additional universities in the Presidency, so that the Bombay University may be adapted to the peculiar conditions of life in the city. It recommends, in view of the predominantly industrial character of the city, that a City University ought to undertake and promote technological education, that therefore, a new Faculty of Technology should be created in the Bombay University, and that a College of Technology should be instituted in Bombay for at least 200 students to begin with.

Of the few points on which the Corporation differs with the University Reform Committee, mention may be made of the conflicting views on co-education. The Committee is against the idea of starting separate colleges for women because it wants to encourage co-education. The Corporation, however, thinks that "co-education is neither desirable nor expedient for University education in this presidency". What, probably, the Corporation means is that, while those girls who wish may learn along with boys, those who do not should have provision made for them in separate colleges. If so, we agree. Enthusiasm for co-education—we confess to have a little of it—should not be allowed to stand in the way of higher education of women. There is certainly room for one or two colleges for women in this Presidency. If want of funds is the real difficulty, it can be minimised if one or two large high schools for girls are allowed to add college classes to them. We would invite some enterprising girls' school in Bombay or Poona to apply for such permission. About the reforms, generally, the question now is, how long are Government going to wait to take action on their own Committee's report?

THE NEW OUTLOOK IN MEDICINE.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION : ITS AIMS.

(BY "KE AIYE".)

How many, of those who read the reply in the session of the Assembly, just over, from Mr. Bhore about the Rockefeller Foundation, realised the magnitude of the problems suggested by the question on the subject by Mr. Ghose! Mr. Ghose enquired "whether Government would propose to consider the desirability of approaching the Rockefeller Trust for a decent contribution towards the construction of Schools of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in the capital cities of India, except Calcutta, which already possessed such a school. "Mr. Bhore stated that "a representative of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation was expected shortly to visit India for the purpose of studying the present position of medical education in this country with a view to enable the Board to decide whether or not financial assistance from the funds of the Foundation should be given to any medical college or institution in India. As medical education was a Provincial Transferred Subject, it would be for Local Governments to consider whether the Rockefeller Foundation should be approached for a contribution towards the Provincial institutions such as Schools of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine".

An International Service.

The Rockefeller Foundation has, it may be mentioned, vast financial resources which has enabled the Foundation to "hasten the development of international co-operation in creating medical science research, medical education, public health, and the development of the biological sciences". It has already established institutions, practically in almost all parts of the world, and its services are universally recognised as truly international and truly human. If India could join, with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation the international endeavour it would revolutionize conditions and progress of medicine and medical education in this country. But before we speculate on what would happen if we secure the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation, it is essential to realise clearly what the Foundation stands for, what are its aims and ideals, its principles and policy, methods of work and the results achieved as well as the conditions on which it co-operates. The subject will be, very shortly, placed before the Local Governments for consideration. It is, therefore, imperative that all endeavours should be made to enable them and the Government of India to arrive at the right decision. Untold harm has been done to medical education and practice in India by neglect of and apathy towards the international forces that seek the co-operation of India for the "well-being of mankind throughout the world". The opportunity now offered to us interested as we must be in the future of medicine in India, is indeed rare. And, it will be what we make of it.

The Division of Medical Education.

The application of the scientific method and spirit to the problems of medicine has in modern times produced wonderful and unprecedented results, and though the achievements of the last fifty years have been monumental they have not solved even an infinitesimal portion of the problems that yet face medicine. The scientific spirit has been limited to individuals or small bodies of men here and there, but the vast body of practitioners have "too much relied on dogmatic diagnosis, rule of thumb, shot-gun prescriptions, and a cheerful bedside manner", and however lucrative any of these methods or a combination of them all may be to the practitioner, they do not enrich "the patrimony of humanity". The fault is almost entirely with the training of the medical men. The rapid growth of scientific medicine has radically changed the prerequisites, subject matter, organisation, methods, equipment, and duration of medical education, and made the question of training a complex one.

New Conditions and Standard.

The new conditions have produced the typical modern centre for teaching and investigation, the unified university medical school in a stimulating scientific and cultural environment, controlling its laboratories and hospitals under the direction of full-time staffs. Only a few university schools throughout the world have reached or approximated this standard. The tendency, however, in all advanced countries is towards this university type. 'Traditional preconceptions the vested interests of practitioner professors, unfamiliarity with new ideas and methods, and lack of funds are the more obvious obstacles to progress. A leading aim of the Rockefeller Foundation is to further, through the division of Medical Education the development of medical schools of the university type by diffusing information, training personnel, and, by making appropriations in important centres towards endowment or buildings or both".

The International Health Board.

The most important advances that scientific medicine has made are in the

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN INDUSTRIES RUINED.

(By P. Subramania Aiyar, Editor "S. African Chronicle."

III.

It is a truism in politics that the "maintenance of western standard of life," depends on material wealth. If a community was denied all opportunities of development to acquire wealth, they could not maintain "western standards of life" however ardently they may wish to do so. In other words, it is the opportunity that one gets through commerce and industry and the amount of wealth that they acquire thereby that would enable a community to maintain "western standards of life." This is a truism that all know, and which the Government of India ought to know, and let us see, how the Indians fare in this country in accordance with the present operations of the Laws.

Oppressive Laws.

Traders licensing Laws in the various Provinces have been operated so harshly that it is impossible for an Indian to carry on even a long established business, and it was only recently a long established Indian Trader at Estcourt, who is married to a European woman, was deprived of his existing license to trade. In his Appeal to the Supreme Court, the learned Judges hold that they could not interfere with the decision of the Licensing Officer although they maintained that the Officer in question arbitrarily exercised his discretion. I have quoted this one instance out of many to prove how the Indian Commercial community is being squeezed out, and therefore it must be obvious, that in order to "safeguard the Western standards of life", the existing Licensing Laws are made so operative as to exterminate the Indian Trader altogether. In so far as Commerce is concerned, the Indian has already been elbowed out. In addition to harsh administration of the existing Licensing Laws the Hertzog Government have brought into force another machinery by which the dealers are compelled to pay a certain stipulated wage to their employees, no matter whether their business is a paying concern or not When the Smuts Government was in power and an enactment entitled the "Industrial Conciliation Act" was passed.

Misuse of the Act.

The object of that measure was to enable organised Trade Unions and organised employers of Industries to adjust their differences in the matter of pay and working hours and in the event of both parties reaching a unanimous decision such decision was to be made binding on both parties with the sanction of the Executive Power, but it was never intended as General Smuts himself declared in the House of Parliament, that such trade agreement should be binding on Non-Union Men nor on those who had not been a party to such agreement. A Labour Minister maintains now to the contrary and the agreement to which the Indians have never been a party because White Trade Unions would not admit Indians in their Union, is forced on them against their will and even the Supreme Court has declared its inability to interfere with the decision of the Minister. As a result of this decision a petty Indian Trader or Factory Owner who may not be earning pound a day is called upon to pay his assistant a minimum wage in the same ratio as a millionaire and our readers may well imagine the effect of such legislation on the Indian Trade and Industry in general. In this manner the Indian commercial community and industrialists are being annihilated day by day.

There remains only the skilled and semi-skilled Industries and occupations in which Indians have been extensively employed in various capacities such as Furniture-making, Printing, Painting, Building, Bakery and Biscuit making, Match and Soap manufacture, Leather Industry and Mechanical Engineering, Brick and Cement Industry Fish curing and Whale Industry and so forth.

Death Blow to Indian Industry.

Under the Industrial Conciliation Act minimum wages have been sanctioned by the Minister in consultation with the White Trade Unions of the aforesaid Trades. In order to give the readers an idea of the wages fixed for various Industries I give below the minimum rates of one or two branches. Namely, viz:—Printing Industry, £7/2/6 a week, Building Industry, £1/4/8 a day, and Shop Assistants, £17/10/0, a month. The effect of the fixation of such a high tariff was that a very large number of Indians were thrown out of work and still a greater number are awaiting their turn, and their places are being given in some instances to Europeans but in the majority of case the vacancies created distributed among Coloured, Malays, Creoles, and Sundry other Races. In addition to such a huge army of unemployed the effect of this administrative action is giving a deathblow to the small Colony of Indian established Industries; should Indian workers seek work in Indian-owned factories they cannot be accommodated because the wage being so high it is impossible for small business with limited output and much less opportunity for expansion to accommodate them. Moreover as a result of this latest ingenious operation of the Law some of the Indians owned factories have closed down, amongst them three Indian owned Newspaper Offices. In a word a large number of skilled and semi-skilled labourers in various branches of the Industry that employed Indians are right clean out of their job and this is all done in the name of "Safeguarding the maintenance of Western Standards of life."

(To be continued.)

Notes of the Day.

A Fighting Speech.

Mr. A. Pugh made a fighting speech in his presidential address to the Conference of the Trades Union Congress at Bournemouth. If the mine-owners imagine that after weeks of starvation the spirit of their employees is broken and they are in a mood to surrender, the speech should be a reminder to them that the contrary is the case. The recent by-elections in England have demonstrated the increasing support for Labour amongst the people and Mr. Cook did not fail to make good capital of such an excellent point as the Labour victories at Wallsend and at Hammersmith. There are many who seem to cherish the delusion that a General Strike is a weapon which, after the recent experience, will never be resorted to by Labour to gain its legitimate ends. Mr. Pugh made it clear that so far as organised Labour was concerned, it had no intention of discarding this weapon and that it would not hesitate to use it when it was sought "to enforce upon any section of the workers terms which had not been made the subject of negotiation and collective agreement."

War on Fascism.

Mr. William Green, the President of the American Federation of Labour, addressing the first Annual Conference of the Anti Fascist Alliance of North America declared that the Federation "would stand and work with the Alliance until Fascism was driven from the face of the earth." Labour has had no illusions whatsoever about the real nature of Fascism and its danger to democracy and to the rights of organisation. If organised Labour in Italy is unable to express itself frankly to-day about its opinion on Mussolini's rule it is because it finds itself muzzled and chained. An Italian writer of eminence says in the latest issue of the "Review of Reviews" that the Dictatorship in Italy has created in State Syndicatism an instrument of which the workmen are absolute slaves. They find that they have to accept a nine-hours' working day, the ninth hour not being paid for. "The wages too are reduced. They are not quite equal even to those paid in 1921 and 1922 when the cost of living was 30 per cent lower than it is to-day." But no Italian workman dare complain!

A Serious Situation.

The situation in Spain is evidently much more serious than the Spanish Dictator chooses to make out. The immediate cause of the outbreak may have been the decree, which he recently caused to be issued through the War Ministry, that the promotions in the Army will henceforth be made not by seniority but by merit. This was a distinct encroachment upon the rights of old and experienced officers many of whom belong to the highest aristocratic families in the country. But the revolt would not have assumed the proportions it has had it not been for the tacit support of a large part of the civil population. The soldiers are with the discontented officers and it will require a good deal of the "savoir faire" for which Primo de Rivera is distinguished to enable him to succeed in warding off this blow to his prestige. That is why he is so anxious about the plebiscite.

The Welfare of the Masses.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" finds it difficult to believe that "the Indian Government is anxious about the welfare of the masses." It is a difficulty which is shared and echoed by Indian Nationalists. The Labour journal cannot understand why in the Madras Legislative Council "Europeans with less than 2,500 voters have five members to represent them." It notes how in the same Council "planters who number about 450, have their own member and a Trades' Association with 23 voters has a special representative. Indian landlords for 550 voters have six members, but Labour numbers 125,000 and has not even one representative." It mentions that there is an official called the Labour Commissioner, "but he declines to attend meetings of the Trade Unions." It suggests that Labour is denied the vote because of the fear of the European capitalist that he will lose in influence if Labour gets the vote and also if Labour matters came under Ministerial control. It is a well-founded suggestion.

Need for Enquiry.

A correspondent from Gadag alleges that the conduct of the Goods Staff at the railway station of that place is not satisfactory in that they do not treat all the merchants equally and impartially. It appears that there is competition between two fuel merchants in the place and, as allegations of partiality for one were made against the staff, "the D.T. M.C., Madras ordered the Station Master about 8th April 1926 that all the fuel merchants should witness every weighment so that there might be no manipulation." The order, the writers says, remained only on paper, and now the right of "witnessing the weighment of fuel wagons has been withdrawn by the authority in the Head Office of the Railway at Madras, so that the "status quo" and the grievance about partiality have returned. This is a case for urgent inquiry on the part of the Railway Administration concerned. We do not suppose it likes to suffer the loss of revenue the alleged partiality involves.

APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

HIS CONSIDERED REPLY.

TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7.

Mr. Gandhi has promised to give his considered reply to-morrow to the appeal published yesterday.—A. P

ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENT

HOPE OF WAR CLOUDS' DISSIPATION

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—The Assembly of 42 out of 48 votes elected M. Nintchitch, the Yugo Slavian Foreign Minister, as President. M. Nintchitch in a speech, expressed Yugo Slavia's attachment to the League as a guardian of peace and civilisation, and hoped that the clouds which darkened the horizon in the last few months would be dissipated. He declared the "imminent presence of an additional great nation among us should afford us full confidence." The above allusion to Germany's entry into the League is all the more significant as it comes from the lips of a representative of a country which suffered from the hands of Germany in the War.—Reuter.

DR. BENES' SPEACH.

"VAST NEW POLITICAL SYSTEM INAUGURATED"

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—The opening speech by the Czecho-Slovakian Premier Dr. Benes to the Assembly of the League was broadcast by wireless. Dr. Benes said that the League had ever since its creation been concerned with the problem of disarmament and was appreciably nearer the goal. Members of the League in response to the Assembly's recommendation were inaugurating among themselves a vast new political system based on the principle of conciliation and arbitration. As regards the organisation of the Council report which had been adopted seemed to hold out the prospect of a unanimous and speedy agreement. A cordial welcome would be extended to-morrow to the League's new member, Germany. They were saddened by the thought of the departure of the states which were very dear to them but they had not yet lost all hope.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—The Polish airman Orlinski has arrived at Tokio from Farsaw.—Reuter.

KING FEISAL AT GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—King Feisal arrived here unexpectedly this morning by a motor-car, remained for a few hours and then resumed his journey to Teritet. King Feisal is looking bronzed and well. Interviewed by Reuter, he said he had much improved in health. He intended to return to Geneva in time to witness the admission of Germany to the League. He expected to return to Baghdad in November.—Reuter.

HERTZOG AND FLAG COMPROMISE.

HIS ATTITUDE AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Capetown.—General Hertzog's speech at a meeting in the City Hall on the eve of his departure to attend the Imperial Conference dealing with the Flag Bill has foreshadowed a compromise. He declared that if the Committee on the Flag should recommend inclusion of the Crown in it, he was confident that Government would approve it. General Hertzog denied that he intended at the Conference to demand a written constitution and said, he intended to urge that steps should be taken so that South Africa's national status, which was equal to that of Britain and other Dominions, be entitled to international recognition and should be so published and declared to the world.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES,

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A Referendum in Australia on the two constitutional amendments, submitted by the Federal Government, empowering Government to make laws applying to corporations of all kinds, regulating labour conditions all over the Commonwealth, establishing the authority of the Federal courts to conciliate and arbitrate in all trade disputes thereby enabling Government to protect interests of the public in the event of an actual or probable interruption of any essential service, has resulted in a large majority against both the proposals.

Mr. Bruce asked as to what he would do as a result of the Referendum defeat, replied that since the people had said 'No' there was nothing further to be done.—Reuter.

GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD

PREFERABLE TO GOLD STANDARD

MIDLAND BANK ON CURRENCY REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Midland Bank's monthly review, in an article on the Currency Commission report, urges the Government of India to lose no more time than necessary in making known its attitude towards the projected gold standard and the proposed new Central Bank. It expresses the opinion that the gold exchange standard is far better suited to India th the gold standard.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

697 DELEGATES ATTEND

LONDON, Sept. 6.

697 delegates attended the 58th annual Trades' Union Congress at Bournemouth. Owing to the Home Office ban, M. Tomsky and other Russian delegates did not arrive at Bournemouth. No importance is attached to the report that M. Yarotsky, interpreter to the Russians, is hiding at Bournemouth.

There were fraternal delegates from America, Canada, India, Mexico and Amsterdam International. On the score of economy, the delegation of the Miners' Federation was smaller than usual. Discussion on the general strike and the coal stoppage was deferred in view of the pending negotiations. The report of the Council showed the total membership of 4,365,414, an increase compared with the last year.

SEPARATE UNIONS TO BE MERGED.

LONDON, Sept 7.

The question of Trade Union amalgamations led to a lively discussion at the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth. A resolution submitted by the general workers' Union demanded discouragement of the formation of new organisations with "one big union" as the ultimate goal. The Furnishing Trades Association moved an amendment asking the Council to call conferences of trade groups in order to promote the merging of separate Unions. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Miners Federation, supporting the amendment said they feared sectional union more than they feared the employers. He complained of the attitude of the colliery enginemen's union towards the miners and said the "aristocratic" craft unions had outlived their usefulness.

A representative of the colliery enginemen retorted that Britain had always been and he hoped would always remain the home of craft unions. The amendment was adopted by overwhelming majority.—Reuter.

IRISH CINEMA IN FLAMES

47 DEAD : 11 INJURED

LONDON, Sept. 6.

30 persons perished in a cinema fire at Drumcollogher in the county of Limerick. The building was entirely of wood. The film caught fire and the flames spread rapidly. There was a wild rush for the only exit, in which many were trapled down. The exit was choked in the mad confussion and disorded. Many of those who escaped were seriously injured. Most of the charred remains were unrecognisable. Drumcollogher has only 948 inhabitants.

THE CASUALTIES.

47 persons have died and 11 have been injured in the Drumcollogher disaster The Cinema belonged to a local man who started it only few weeks ago. The fire started, last evening, in the operator's box close to the only exit, access to which was gained by a ladder from the ground and the whole structure was soon ablaze, the ladder collapsed and the audience fought wildly for the exit which was choked. About 100 persons escaped. The remainder shrieking wildly at being trapped tore vainly at two-barred windows. Dead persons include an entire family, teacher, his wife, child, brother, sister-in-law and maid, also a child from London who was visiting the village. Several mothers with children in ambulances were very busy throughout the night removing dead and injured.—Reuter.

WILD RUMOURS IN ATHENS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Athens.—Many wild rumours are current owing to a republican guard turning out and suddenly marching to suburb, Aghia-paraskevi. An infantry and a cavalry ordered to follow them found the guard's officers assembled who unsatisfactorily explained their absence from the barracks. The republican guard was marched back in the evening and an announcement was issued that special military measures were being taken owing to the grave indiscipline of the guard.—Reuter.

TIBBITS MEMORIAL

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Marshal Foch has consented to be a patron of the "Voice of Orient Museum", a memorial to Major Walter Tibbits at Benares, and has deputed Mrs. Tibbits to lay the foundation stone of her gift in his name. She will be the guest of the Maharala of Mysore.

COAL POURPARLERS

"VERY SERIOUS DISASTER"

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A meeting of the Cabinet Coal Committee and representatives of the Mining Association, yesterday afternoon, lasted two hours, a verbatim report of which has been issued. It shows that Mr. Churchill and other members of the Committee pleaded with the Association to meet the miners to discuss the questions at issue including the national agreement. Even Mr. Williams, in his reply emphasised that the Association would not enter into negotiations with the Federation on the national agreement. He declared that there never had been peace in the industry since they had national agreements. Mr. Churchill emphasised that if the Mining Association finally decided never to negotiate on a national basis then Government would have to move forward upon its own course of action in the Association's absence. He earnestly hoped that the Association would seek from its constituents the authority to enter into discussion. It would be a very serious disaster for the Association to take up an unalterable attitude at present. Mr. Williams said that they could not seek for powers to do what they felt was wrong, but they would submit the facts to a meeting of their Central Committee, tomorrow, and take their opinion.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Churchill contended that Government was justified in believing that when they introduced the Mines Eight-Hour Bill there was no question of departing from the negotiation for a national agreement. He was quite sure that had Government known that after the passage of the Hours Bill the national agreement door to peace would be closed, they would have never passed the Bill. He earnestly asked the mine-owners to consider very carefully their attitude to the Government's request to them to meet the men in an open and unprejudiced discussion. He honestly believed that there had been a change of heart on the part of the miners, and there was an earnest wish for peace and willingness to discuss on merits with a sincere desire to secure greatest benefits to all concerned in every aspect of the question. The expression of "reduction in labour costs" in the miners' letter to Government was deliberately chosen and covered everything, wages, hours and reorganisation.

Mr. Evan Williams, in his reply, asserted that Government had never suggested that the Eight-Hour Bill was conditional upon a national agreement. It was clearly understood between them that there was no question of a general resumption of work simultaneously, but that it would be by districts.

Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Sir L. Worthington-Evans and Mr. Bridgman argued in favour of putting district agreements in a form which would be ratified by the representatives of men and owners on a national basis.

MR. COOK'S DETERMINATION

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Mr. Cook, in a speech at Bournemouth declared that he was determined to try his best to make an honourable settlement of the coal dispute. He would gladly sign an agreement for the ten-shilling minimum wage. The miners were even prepared to sacrifice again for the peace of the industry, but it was not fair that they should.

Mr. Cook announced that he had received a telegram that morning stating that Russia was sending the miners further £ 100,000 sterling.—Reuter.

MINERS INTIMIDATED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

An ugly incidents occurred at the reopening of Fanny Pit, Gateshead. A crowd of several thousand men and women intimidated 50 miners returning from the pit and Police were unable to cope with the situation. Three miners were severely mauled. Windows of a tramcar in which six miners were being escorted by Police were broken by a fusilade of stones and the miners were forced to leave the car whereupon they were set on by the crowd and roughly handled.

EXPRESS TRAIN DISASTER,

LONDON, Sept. 7.

An express train bound for London from Glasgow ran over the buffers at the Leeds station early this morning. The engine crashed through two walls and demolished the end of the station, stopping within a few feet of the cab-rank outside, opposite the hotel. The roof of the station fell on the engine, but there were no casualties.—Reuter.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Chicago.—8 persons were killed and over 100 injured in a collision at Courtlan Street station between two passenger trains. Two wooden cars in the rear of the stationary train containing holiday passengers were telescoped.—Reuter.

PLAGUE CASE AT LIVERPOOL

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A boy died of bubonic plague at Liverpool.—Reuter's Special.

CYCLONIC DISASTER AT KARACHI.

FLOODS CAUSE TERRIBLE HAVOC.

SERIOUS BREACHES ON RAILWAYS.

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

Karachi has just experienced the worst cyclonic storm known in this part of India for many years. Over twelve inches of rain fell within thirty-six hours. Last night, torrential rain and hurricane winds converted the whole of the city into a vast inland sea rendering transport of every kind impossible.

FURY OF FLOODS AND WIND.

The storm-water channels, which run through the city at regular intervals to drain off the surface water, were full to overflowing and the tremendous currents of surplus water swept almost everythings before them, including a number of bullocks, cows and camels nearly all of which perished. The wind uprooted some of the largest and oldest trees in the city, tore off the roofs of several houses, felled about fifty telegraph poles, smashed glass windows and blew down three large houses. Several people were injured by the falling debris and one child of three years was killed. Outside the city limits also, the storm wrought considerable havoc. The road leading to the Royal Air Force Depot is so badly breached that it will be impassable for a week or more.

DISORGANISATION COMMUNICATIONS.

All telegraphic communication with Karachi from outlying districts was out off and the telephone service is also badly affected. No trains were able to leave Karachi for the Punjab on Sunday evening owing to serious breaches on the North Western Railway between Landhi and Karachi particularly on the down-line for several miles. Yesterday's Quetta Mail arrived at Karachi at three thirty this afternoon after a very slow and cautious journey over the temporarily repaired breaches. The down Lahore Mail due in Karachi at eight this morning did not leave Jungshahi until this evening. Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Karachi have ceased since six last night. McLeod Road and several thoroughfares are still several feet under water and the maidans, parks and gardens resemble lakes.—A. P.

BURMESE VILLAGE WASHED AWAY.

GREAT DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

RANGOON, Sept. 7.

Panhlang, a village five miles below Mawlaik, in Sagaing Division was washed away on the night of September 1st owing to a deluge caused by incessant rain. All houses, numbering 21, disappeared and the fate of 76 inhabitants out of 90, is not known. It is feared that Hmanbin and Kadu two villages nearby, are also affected. Kaluva is also flooded, resulting in considerable loss of property. Some railway lines in Upper Burma are also reported to have been breached.—A. P.

HAVOC OF RAINS.

BARODA'S SHARE.

BARODA, Sept. 6.

Some ramshackle houses have partially collapsed at Kalol on account of the excessive rainfall and the debris litters the street while stagnant water has filled the pit to the north of the local dispensary. The removal of noisome water has been unconsciously delayed owing to divided responsibility between the Visishta Panchayat and the City Municipality.—Free Press.

SITUATION IN DOOARS.

SCARCITY FOR FOOD.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

According to the news received from the Dooars some progress has been made towards getting limited quantities of food and it is hoped that a limited lorry service between Barnes and Lataguri will be in operation by the next week end. The situation, however, is very bad and is likely to remain so for several weeks. The railway breach, now is a thousand yards wide, and P. W. D. road breached in two places, and the P. W. D. department is erecting a temporary bridge at one of the breaches and efforts are being directed towards keeping law and order in the area where food shortage is being felt.—A. P.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Tokyo.—It is officially announced that casultics in the recent typhoon are 31 killed, nine missing and 159 persons injured.

254 buildings have been destroyed and 630 damaged. Communications have not yet been fully restored and further casulties and damages are likely to be reported.—Reuter.

BUDDHIST MISSION IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The first Buddhist Mission in England has been established in London, and will be directed by Anagarika Dharmapala, who in an interview said that he had come to England to enlighten the British public on the truths of the Buddhist religion.—Reuter.

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

"SINGULAR BLINDNESS OF BRITISH POLICY."

MR. PHILBY'S LECTURE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, July 22.

On Friday last, 16th instant, a very successful meeting took place in the hall of the College of Physiology, Taviton Street, London, under the auspices of the Anglo-Turkish Society and the chairmanship of Prof. H. M. Leon, M.A., LL.D. The object of this meeting was to hear Mr. H. St. John Philby, the eminent traveller and writer on Arabia, discuss the Mandate System.

Among the interesting collection of letters read, apologising for inability to attend, were the following:—

From Lord Lamington:—

"Dear Sir,—My arrangements will lead me to be abroad on 16th July, so I regret I cannot preside at Mr. Philby's lecture. I am sorry.—Yours faithfully, (signed) Lamington.

Arthur Field, Esq."

From Lord Headley:—

"Dear Mr. Field,—I regret more than I can say that your letter asking me to preside at Mr. Philby's lecture on the 16th has only just reached me. . . . It would, of course, have given me great pleasure to take the chair at what I feel sure must have been a most interesting gathering; but in any case I could not have attended because I was away in the country on the 16th and 17th. I am very much upset to think that your kind letter should have been unanswered, but trust you will understand that it was not through a 'fault' on my part but merely a 'misfortune'.

With compliments and hopes for better luck next time, believe me very truly yours, (signed) Headley."

From Captain Gordon Canning:—

"Dear Field,—I am down here (Sandwich Bay) and afraid I shall be obliged to remain here to finish the manuscript of my book. I quite believe in the system of mandates A, B and C, if only the League would prevent the imposition in mandated countries of the reverse of what was originally intended. Mandates, if properly directed, constitute the means by which Imperialism can be gradually laid aside. What is Mr. Philby's view?

"The Mandates are of value to the world from the day the League really controls them. You have read Fred[illegible] White's book on 'Mandates'."

Apologies were also read from Hon. Mrs. Z. Charlton (Monte Carlo), from Mr. Arnold Lupton (Eisenach), Mr. C. F. Ryder, Mr. J. Prelooker (who kindly sent some Eastern gramophone records to be included in the musical programme of the evening), Mr. Boffin of the Near and Middle East Association, Lt. Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., who was booked to speak at the Gray's Inn Debating Society on that evening, Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, Mr. S. M. Haffar (Manchester) and others.

Despite this imposing array of absentees, the attendances were equally important. Supporting the Chairman were Mr. and Mrs. Philby, Mr. J. W. Wheeler-Bennett (Association for International Understanding), Miss Freda White, Madame M. Leon, Mrs. de V. Summers and Mrs. G. Vandome Smith (Anti-Vivisection Union), Mr. D. Hagerbach (Jewish Telegraphic Agency), Mr. Harry Hough and Miss Maire ni Dubhain (Gaelic League), Messrs. Dard, G. F. Malik, Irfani and T. H. Khan (Southfields Mosque), Mr. Abdul Halim (Egypt), Mr. M. Tha Tun, Mr. Sidi B. Rafique, Mr. M. Abdurrahman Siddiqui, Mr F. Ahrle (India), Mr. Stefanovici, Mr. Constantinescu, and a large number of the English members of the Society.

MR. PHILBY'S LECTURE.

Mr. St. John Philby, C.I.E., I.C.S., (retd.), spoke on the "Mandate System and the Middle East." His subject matter covered France in Syria, the relations of the mandatory powers with independent Arabia, the recent settlement of the Mosul question and the future of Iraq under British control.

Mr. Philby said he had pleasure in meeting the Anglo-Turkish Society, an organisation about which he had heard a lot of good from the Secretary, Mr. Field, and a lot of the other sort of comment from other quarters. He was impelled by a sense of duty to impart the knowledge acquired in certain countries that interested that audience. One of the objects of the Society was the restoration of friendly relations between Turkey and Great Britain. That he had always had at heart. He considered it most essential; and by "friendly relations" he meant real friendship, not the sort of thing extended by a master to his dog. He wanted the friendship of equals, the sort of friendship which precluded all comparisons of rank, wealth or strength. Events had recently occurred which looked favourable for the return of such relations. That is, there now appeared to be a possibility that the estrangement that had arisen might be brought to an end. That estrangement had passed through several stages. Britain had to fight Turkey. He would not press the question of the responsibility; probably it was lack of intelligence on the side of Britain that led to the result; the British did not play the game of diplomacy so skilfully as the Germans. Turkey went in on the wrong side and had to pay the bill. She had to lose a great part of her empire, but it was not sure that it was really any sort of vital loss. Sentiment played a large part with nations experiencing losses of territory. To the lecturer it was incredible that anyone should, for example, think that Britain had lost anything by the creation of a Free State in Ireland. Indeed, had there been complete separation of Ireland from the British Empire, he could not see that it could have affected that Empire more than, say, the loss of what are now the United States of North America.

ROBBING TURKEY.

To return to Turkey, through the misfortunes of war she had to give up her Arab Empire, which, though inhabited by fellow-Muslims, was inhabited by non-Turks. Here was where the singular blindness of British policy started to operate. First,—we publicly acclaimed Turkey's right to an independent existence, so far as related to her homelands,—yet she was compelled to again fight to obtain it. Among the blunders of their Government Englishmen would ever count Mr. Lloyd George's great error in encouraging Greece to attack Turkey. Turkey woke up, and obtained independence in a way they had not reckoned on. They ought to have at the earliest moment got back into friendly terms with the Turks. On the contrary, fresh reasons for hostility were created. The phrase "Mosul Question" sums up this phase. The lecturer was sorry to have been unable, owing to travelling in Arabia, to attend the demonstration made by the Society in November, 1925, at Essex Hall, Lt. Commander Kenworthy presiding. He sent a clear expression of his views then; but now there only remained the consideration of the settlement.

Iraq was held to cover Mosul, and Mosul was handed over to the League on the well-known basis, Right and Justice. He had had the most complete confidence in the League of Nations at the start; and for some months there were good grounds for that. The eventual disposal of the matter completely shattered his faith in the League. He did not hold the League entirely responsible for its own attitude. A Commission was sent out to study the frontier question. He emphatically repudiated the common view that that Commission went there with its decision already arrived at. That was absurd; it was an honest Commission, and it came back and reported. There were great differences in the League over the report of that Commission. Turkey had everything to gain from those differences of opinion, which were generally resolved in favour of the weaker member. That chance collapsed, however, owing to the fault of Turkey. It seemed incredible that Turkey should have chosen that moment to evacuate the population of the border, the Christians, with a deal of frightfulness, which sent a thrill of horror through Europe. It was impossible for anyone to deny that there had been cruel and terrible treatment of the Christians of that territory.

SQUARING UP FRANCE AND ITALY.

Even that would not have destroyed some chance of utilising the differences of France and England; but Turkey saw that door shut tight. For someone else had done a wrong act; and they must seek to get it condoned by coming to terms. The French had bombarded Damascus. She was faced with a savage rebellion and took a terrible step. Under any normal conditions she would have had to answer to the League and everyone would have condemned her. All of a sudden the stream of denunciation stopped. Why? The mistake the French had made could be turned to account by the British Government. They needed a decision in their favour, and France would be induced to grant it in return for absolution. France yielded to British claims in Mosul.

Italy was easily squared. In the event of Turkey going to war over the decision, Italy would be allowed to walk into parts of Asia Minor.

Having secured the decision of the League, Britain then did a good and wise thing,—it went into negotiation with Turkey. We knew very well that it was not a decision to be proud of,—not a just decision; so we resumed negotiations with an eye to some bait or consideration that would induce Turkey to accept the decision. The bait or consideration was not great; it was estimated that the percentage on the Iraq oil extraction would not be of a greater capital value than a half-million. It was however accepted and that acceptance had the virtue of affording another opportunity to create a resumed friendship between Turkey and England.

People has asked: Should Turkey join the League of Nations? He thought it very dubious. Her interests really lay rather towards a League of Eastern Nations, which she certainly ought to form or join. Turkey, despite the reported turning towards the West in preference to the East, had completed a treaty with Persia. It was a treaty of self-defence, yet it had aroused a criticism. Persia is a member of the League and yet enters into treaties as if she were still a free nation. It is a significant sign.

FRENCH ENORMITIES IN SYRIA.

That was as much as he needed to say about Turkey. He now proceeded to deal with Syria. Syria had to be lopped off from Turkey and at that time it was thought too early to add it to any other Empire. Therefore, the conquerors adopted the Mandate policy, and proceeded to dish out mandates over those parts to each other. It might or might not be generally known that in the League of Nations Covenant it was laid down that, in the selection of the mandatories, the people of the territories should have a voice. The Syrian scheme, on the contrary, was not approved by the population. A Commission was indeed appointed to ascertain the views of the population; but France objected to serve and very soon England followed suit. America alone per-

(Continued on page 10)

PIECE-GOODS IMPORTS

WANTED A SCIENTIFIC TARIFF

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FAVOURS SPECIFIC DUTY

On Tuesday the Indian Tariff Board examined Mr. W. W. Nind, the acting Collector of Customs, Bombay. His evidence was directed mainly towards the import duty collected by his department, in which he admitted that he preferred a specific duty to the present system.

Witness was questioned by the Chairman regarding the suggestion of the Bombay Millowners Association for the adoption of a scientific tariff, by which presumably was meant the adoption of specific duties on yarn and cloth in lieu of ad valorem duties. Witness was asked how he proposed to frame such tariff and maintain the protection given at its present level to achieve the object desired by the Millowners' Association.

Witness replied that he preferred a specific duty than the present system. At present the Custom authorities had to check the market valuation of the importers. It was easy to check prices and qualities. To fix the qualities of the imported cloth importers would have to give a number of details in the invoices.

The chairman then asked witness to find out for the information of the Board if an amendment in the Sea Customs Act was necessary so as to make it obligatory on the importers to give these details. Witness promised to do so.

Q:—If particulars were given in the invoices would the Customs department be able to carry out the test? Have you got men to carry out the test

A:—Yes.

Further replying to the chairman, witness said that the Customs records only showed certain broad classifications of imported piece-goods. If they had a scientific tariff the piece-goods would have to be divided into certain classes and they should then be able to see what particular qualities of piece-goods competed with the Indian goods.

When asked by the chairman whether there was any truth in the statement of a past witness that the Customs authorities did not exactly charge 11 per cent import duty, but only 9.9 per cent witness said it might be in mathematical calculations but not in actual practice.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS.

The other witness was Mr. A. R. Tata who was of opinion that the labour leaders were agitators and were spoiling the operatives and he suggested that the labour unions should be established by the mill-owners' association.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, who was again examined opposed the Austrian system of tariff as unsuitable to Indian conditions.

SHAREHOLDERS' LACK OF INTEREST.

In the afternoon, Mr. A. R. Tata, was examined. Replying to the chairman he said he was apprenticed from the Central India Mill at Nagpur and was mill manager of a number of mills which included Morarji Gokuldas, Fazulbhoy and Alliance Mills. He complained of the shareholders being backward in taking interest in the affairs of the mills.

The Japanese cloth was superior to Indian cloth, because the Japanese Merchants in India imported only a certain kind of cotton suitable for their cloth, while in Bombay various kinds of cotton in different strengths was bought by the agents to suit their own taste and convenience.

LABOURER'S DISRESPECTFUL ATTITUDE TO EMPLOYERS.

Referring to absentees in the mills, he said, practically 90 per cent. of the labourers were having four days extra in a month. Before the war they respected the employers but now they would abuse them owing to the propaganda of some of the supposed leaders. In fact, he said, their mentality was quite changed now. They had become perfectly impudent and for the slightest cause they would leave the mills, go to the pleaders to issue notice against the mill authorities and demand their wages.

THE WAY TO MUTUAL HARMONY.

Asked by Raja Harkishen Kaul as to what he would suggest to counteract the propaganda of the supposed leaders, witness said the mill owners should solidify their position and establish unions under their own control. The operatives while leaving the mills should send notices through the unions.

Mr. Subba Rao.—If you put labour unions under the control of the mill-owners' association would it not create trouble between the employers and the employees? the employers and the employees and the

Witness.—The Mill owners' Association would guide them safely while the Labour leaders agitate the labourers to ask for more. The labour leaders are only in name.

Mr. Subba Rao.—You mean it would lead to the development of harmony and interest.

Witness:—Yes.

MR. TATA'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Tata also submitted the following suggestions:

(1) If Government affords protection to the industry, its advantages would be enjoyed by every mill, and therefore all mills must join the Association and form a solid body.

(2) The Mill Owners' Association must appoint an Executive Board having commercial and technical experts. There should be three to four well trained mill accountants under the control of this Executive Board.

(3) All mills must forward statements every month on a certain date to the Association mentioning the consumption of cotton, production, waste figures, departmental wages, etc., so that the above Executive Board may draw the attention of the agents to any of the defects underlying the work in hand. By this course, all agents will grasp their situation properly and will be able to exact the right work from the working staff.

(4) The body of the Association must take measures to ameliorate the mentality as well as the moral condition of the operatives without which the protection afforded by the Government would be of no avail. They must be made healthy and capable of developing the industry. They must be under the control of Unions as in Western countries and all Unions must be under the control of the above Executive Board for the present to start with.

(5) The Government must help the mills to get good and stapled cotton. Export duty is essential for cotton and it is wrong to believe that this duty would diminish the export. Indian cotton is necessary for manufacturing cloth of certain texture which is consumed in large quantities in India, China and Japan, and therefore the duty will have no effect on the demand of this cotton. Also supposing the export figures decrease, wide inflations of prices would be less due to the absence to demand and would cheapen the manufacture of cloth. This would create a healthy demand among the poorest classes as was the case about fifteen years ago.

(6) All mills must open their own business centres in the different provinces in India because the freshly manufactured cloth is subjected to increments of pricks by the time it goes to the hands of the buyers through three or four middle men; naturally the buying capacity would increase. This method is adopted by the Tata Mills and they are thus able to dispose off their stocks easily.

(7) The substitute (budli) system in mills must be stopped immediately and more attention should be devoted to the daily attendance and the salary list of the operatives. There should be control over the real figures of waste and the proceeds thereof. If proper precautions are taken in this matter, thousands of rupees would be saved indirectly.

(8) The duty should be abolished on mill stores and machinery.

(9) If all mills were to keep chartered head clerks thoroughly experienced in the working and accounts of the mills it would be a just help to the managers as well as the agents. It would be welcome if the commercial colleges here were to train their students in such a way that they may have a good idea of the working and the calculations of the different departments of the mills.

(10) If Government were to give protection for ten years over imported cloth in order to place the industry on a good footing again, our country would prosper and I beg to make the following suggestions

(a) Protection must be granted by levying a heavy duty on imported cloth of all western or eastern countries.

(b) India and England are corelated; moreover, it is well known that England acts as the trustee for India and therefore English goods must be imported in India wit hcertain restrictions and I believe that England has a right to do so.

(c) Out of the three hundred and thirty million of population here, 89 per cent. are agriculturists and poor and they consume coarse cloth; if cloth of similar quality as manufactured here is prohibited from being imported, the 80 per cent mentioned above would easily consume the outturn of the India mills and thus the industry would prosper. For this reason, protection must be granted to India for ten years for cloth woven from yarn up to 26 counts.

(d) English cloth of fine texture manufactured from American cotton is imported mostly here and is consumed largely by the middle and better classes. England should be allowed to import here cloth woven from yarn of more than 26 counts free.

(e) Bleached satin twills and full coloured coatings of English manufacture should be exempted from prohibition though manufactured from yarn of less than 26 counts as it is demanded extensively by the middle and better classes.

(11) It would be better if such a Tariff Board were appointed at least twice within the 10 years of protection so that it may be able to judge the benefits thereof.

PROTECTION AGAINST IMPORTED GOODS.

The examination of the representatives of the Indian Merchants Chamber was then continued. Mr. Laljee Naranji was asked to give his idea in regard to the specific tariff to which he said India wanted protection against imported goods. Witness demonstrated by samples of different counts showing that on finer counts protection was given to imported goods while what they wanted was protection against imported goods. The Indian Merchants Chambers he said, did not want increased duty on imported finer goods but at the same time, they urged that it should not be reduced.

Witness was against the Austrian system of tariff which he considered against Indian conditions.

The committee then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

BURIAL V. CREMATION.

BARODA, Sept. 6.

A mild sensation has been caused in the Baroda State by the internment of a notorious dacoit named Abhesingh, belonging to the Dabhoi Taluka, who was shot dead for murdering a sentinel keeping watch over him. The "Malabar Samachar" animadverting on the burial of the dead body of the Hindu outlaw suggests the advisability of cremating the dead bodies of Hindu convicts or Hindu hospital in-patients.—Free Press.

BRITISH-OWNED STEAMERS SEIZED

GUNBOATS AND STEAMER FIRED ON

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Peking.—As a reprisal for the alleged sinking, by a British-owned steamer, of two junks on the Yangtse containing troops and specie, belonging to General Yangtsun, who is an adherent of Wu-Pei-Fu, Yangtsun has seized two other British-owned steamers and imprisoned British officers. Subsequently, the British gunboats "Cockchafer" and "Widgeon" and the British-owned steamer "Kiawo" were heavily fired on. The Commander of the "Cockchafer" and five men have sustained injuries. The "Cockchafer" and "Widgeon" in reply, bombarded Wanhsien City.

It appears that the report of a fight between the 'Scarab' and the Red forces mentioned in a message of 5th September is inaccurate.—Reuter.

REDS ATTACK WUCHANG.

1200 CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Shanghai.—A message from Hankow says that the Southern Army or the Reds who hold schools and other large buildings in the precincts of Wuchang attacked Wuchang at three points. The Northern Army held fire until the enemy was at close quarters and some were actually attempting to scale walls by a ladder when they opened machine-guns and rifles while a cruiser shelled the enemy pointblank. The reds retired, leaving 1,200 casualties. The casualties of the Northern Army are stated to be 200, but are probably considerable more. Panic-stricken Chinese are pouring in to the foreign Concession at Hankow.

TREATY PICKETS AS PIRATES.

Hong Kong.—The British have decided to treat the strike pickets at Canton and Swatow in case of illegal actions as pirates as interference with British shipping will not be tolerated.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST LANDING OF BRITISH MARINES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Hongkong.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Canton has addressed a letter to His Majesty's Consul-General indignantly protesting against the landing of armed British marines at the jetties at Canton which he describes as a material and moral aggression. He demands immediate withdrawal of the Marines, instant cessation of the British naval interference through small river craft and the retirement of the gunboats moored along the jetties.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

WARSHIPS SUPPORT ARTILLERY

Gibralter.—It is reported from Cadiz and Barcelona that warships are supporting the artillery who are confined to the barracks.

HOW KING ALFONSO JOURNEYED TO MADRID

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Paris.—Graphic descriptions of the King of Spain's hurried return to Madrid are published here. Correspondents from San Sebastian say that King Alfonso only heard of the situation after midnight and was already proceeding to Madrid at 2 in the morning accompanied by the Duke of Miranda driving his own car in darkness at terrific speed. A car containing the police followed. The news of King Alfonso's departure leaked out and newspaper copies of which were immediately seized but the supression was not altogether successful.—Reuter's Special.

HANDING OVER OF COMMANDS CONTINUES.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Madrid.—Handing over of the commands in the artillery decreed yesterday is being continued everywhere, without any incident. It is belived that complete order will be restored in the course of to-day. Advices from the provinces state that all is calm.—Reuter.

PRINCE TO VISIT SPANISH KING.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Biarritz.—Events in Spain have not interfered with the Prince of Wales' intention to visit the Spanish royal family. Yesterday afternoon, the Prince motored to San Sebastian and visited the Queen returning to Biarritz in the evening.

RINGLEADERS TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Madrid.—An official communique confirms that the artillery mutiny has ended and all disaffected units have surrendered. The communique adds that the ringleaders will be court-martialled. The movement did not necessarily imply a plot for the military and political revolution. It was rebellion against Government orders by a clique of high officers not supported by rank and file.—Reuter.

PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON POINTS OF PROCEDURE.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

An idea of the subjects discussed at the recent Conference of Presidents and Deputy Presidents in Simla is just available. The Conference lasted two days and was presided over by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Legislative Assembly. Six Presidents including Mr. Patel and three Deputy Presidents were present, namely the Presidents of the Legislative Councils of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces Assam, Bengal and Bihar, and the Deputy Presidents of the Assembly and of the Councils of Bengal and Assam.

The agenda was very important containing no less than 35 points which suggested themselves for consideration since the previous conference. Most of them related to the procedure in the Assembly and Councils in respect of budget, legislation resolutions and questions. Among the more important of the general questions discussed by the Conference were: (1) Should the President be consulted by the Governor before the Council is prorogued and should he be at liberty to suggest to the Governor the calling of a meeting of the Council; (2) Can a motion for adjournment of the business of the House made under rules 11 and 12 of the Legislative Council rules be amended or withdrawn; and (3) The question of formation of branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association in connection with the Provincial Councils and their representation at meetings and conferences of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

While discussing the procedure in connection with the resolutions the Conference considered the question as to whether the President is bound to disallow under the Standing Order, 69A, resolution which in his opinion is not the primary concern of the Governor-General or Governor, but is otherwise in order. Whether there is any objection to the Government members moving, resolutions which are recommendations to the Government and whether resolutions by non-official members recommending the grant of definite sums of money for particular objects are admissible or not? In regard to the legislation one of the points discussed was where a member has given notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill with a copy of the sanction attached, but has not been able to introduce the Bill before prorogation, can he utilise the sanction and give fresh notice during the next session?

Perhaps the most important question discussed from the point of view of the budget procedure was "when the question that a certain demand be granted is put, can any member move for the omission of the demand without notice or begin opposing the demand even without a regular motion for its omission and what the effect of the new rule 30, is? Whether it deprives the Council of the power of moving the entire omission of a grant?"

The decisions arrived at on all these points are all confidential.

LUNCHEON.

On Saturday afternoon, after the Conference concluded there was a luncheon in the committee room of the Assembly to meet the Presidents and the Deputy Presidents at which members of the Executive Council with the exception of Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Charles Innes were present, besides Mr. Wright and Mr. S. C. Gupta. The Presidents and the Deputy Presidents conferred with the Viceroy yesterday and lunched at the Viceregal Lodge towards the evening. A group photo was taken of the members of the Conference with Hon. Mr. Patel in the centre. A.P.

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBER IN AHMEDABAD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber with his music party after finishing his mission of music in the Punjab and Sind has come down to Ahmedabad. He was received on the station by Prof. S.G. Vyas, of the Gujarat Sangit Vishayalaya. He is the guest of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal at whose house the First Gujarat Provincial Music Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held shortly.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Patel is giving a tea party to the Staff of the Legislative Department on Thursday afternoon and he leaves Simla on the evening of the 11th for Bombay where he will reach on the 13th.

The Governor of Bombay attended an 'At Home' given in honour of the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer at Khandwani Mansions Poona on Monday last.

Mrs. F. W. Allison and Miss Allison arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday last.

The Governor of Bombay gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday last.

GOODS TRAIN DISASTER.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Vancouver.—Four persons were killed as a result of the goods train jumping the rails on a bridge hundred miles east of Vancouver. A fire broke out destroying the bridge. 20 cars were partially burnt and precipitated into a canyon hundred feet below.—Reuter.

"A TALE OF TREACHERY"

FIENDISH FISHERMAN.

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

The story of gross treachery, on the part of a fisherman, as the result of which a father and son were left adrift in the open sea for a whole night is told in a report received by the "Swadesamitran" from its Negapatam correspondent. Ramathevan and his son, inhabitants of an interior village in Tanjore, arrived in Nagapatam in the last week of August with a view to go to Singapore to better their fortunes. They experienced a great deal of trouble in booking their passage and had to spend some time in Negapatam. In the meantime, they made acquaintance of one Subbiah Chetty who told them that as he knew most of the crew of the steamers, he would arrange for their passage at a comparatively less cost. The ignorant villagers fell in with the proposal and were staying with Chetty. On the night of the 28th August, Subbiah Chetty called Ramathevan and his son to accompany him to the sea where the "Kattumaran"—a country sailing craft—was waiting to take them stealthily to the steamer. Both the father and son followed and having got them into the "Kattumaran", Subbiah Chetty began to row them into the mid-sea. After they had got fairly off the shore, Subbiah asked Ramathevan to hand over Rs. 50 to him which had to be paid to the crew in lieu of passage money. After securing the money, Subbiah asked the father and son to sit at either end of the "Kattamaran" to balance it. They did so and Subbiah at once taking an oar out of the water assaulted, severely beating them. Struggle then ensued in which Subbiah managed to upset the "Katmaran", but the victims soon gathered courage and taking possession of the "Katmaran" threatened to kill Subbiah if he approached them. Subbiah, who managed to keep possession of the oar then swam to shore, having made sure that without an oar and without any help, the villagers would perish in the sea. Ramathevan and his son spent the whole night on the "Katumaran" and when day dawned, they were miles off Negapatam. But soon they espied some fishing craft and having succeeded in catching their attention, they were taken by the fishermen to Karaikal, which was the nearest port. Police investigations are proceeding but Chetty is still absconding.—Free Press.

2ND INDIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED

DELHI, Sept. 7.

The Second Congress of the Communist Party in India will be held at Delhi in the second week of November. A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. J. P. Begerhotta and Mr. H. A. Nasim as Chairman and Secretary respectively. The exact date of the session will be announced later. The agenda of the Congress will be announced shortly. The final election for presidentship will take place at the next meeting of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

APPEAL FOR MUSLIM UNITY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

In the course of an election manifesto Sir Abdur Rahim appeals for unity among Muslims. He says:—

"Even Swarajists, who are still trying their best to entrap some Muslims to buttress their tottering organistions, are unwilling, or unable, to adopt a policy of toleration and genuine nationalism, which would accord recognition, as much to the rights and interests of Muslims as those of the other communities. I understand that the Congress Swarajists and the Responsivists are all united in one thing, and that is to keep me and the party I represent out of the Council, or to divide Muslim members of the Council into conflicting groups. In fact, no secret is made of this, but what naturally is not disclosed by our political opponents is the method they are adopting to secure their objects. I am willing to offer my services once again for the Council, but if my services are to be of any use there, I shall expect the Muslim constituencies not merely return me, but also men with whom, as colleagues, it will be possible for me to work in unison and harmony in this difficult and critical time."—F. P. I.

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL TRAGEDY.

REVERSION OF COURT'S INJUNCTION.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

In the case arising out of the Howrah Municipal Tragedy which ended in the death of seven Municipal coolies in cleansing a sewer connecting pipe of the Oriental Gas Company, a rule was obtained by the Oriental Gas Company against the injunction order passed against them restraining them from letting out their effluence into the Municipal drains. The Court was informed, the case had been settled amicably as the Gas Company had undertaken to neutralise effluence which had been found on analysis to contain cyanides as also asphyxiating gases.

Their Lordships discharged the rule and expressed their appreciation of the reasonable manner in which two important public bodies like the Corporation and the Gas Company have composed their differences without unnecessary delay.—F. P. I.

"KING OF ELEMENTS".

A MIRACLE-WORKING SADHU.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY FROM BHARATPUR.

Mr. Madan Mohan, B.A., LL.B., writes from Ghoori in Bharatpur State as follows in the course of a letter dated the 1st inst.

I was invited by the branch Manager of All-India Agricultural and Industrial Development Union for a change, in their agricultural enterprise at village Ghoori, P. O. and railway station Nadbai, Bharatpur State. In the jungles of this village, I was taken to a cave, where I saw a Sadhu, in plain clothes. His head was unusually large. In body he was lean. I had a talk with him on the existence of God. He proved the subject so well that I was obliged to admit the existence of some power, which, he said was God. His knowledge was not only theoretical, but from his talk it appeared that he knew the practical side of things. When we finished that talk, I asked him why he lived a jungle life. He said that he was there for a very great purpose, which I did not even dream of. I asked him what that purpose was. He replied that in this world there is death, and decay, decease and old age, and a variety of other things, which despite every endeavour of the medical science do not disappear from the face of this globe. He was trying to conquer this whole group of troubles. Not only so but he was trying to quit this physical body, not under the rod of death, but at will, just as we put off our old clothes.

When I remarked, "I do not understand what pleasure you get in this life"! he said, Pleasure? Pleasure we get from where you get yours. Wherefrom do you get the taste of sugar, when some is put in your mouth?" "From our tongue," I returned. The Sadhu, now asked, "Do you get the taste when you die, though your tongue is there? I said "No," The Sadhu continued that it is not the organs from which tastes and pleasures come, but they come from the Self, the Atma. I asked where does this Atma reside? The Sadhu replied, "It is all pervading. It is in every atom of ether. The sun and moon are clustered into their present shape, because of this Atma." This whole universe lives in Atma. Know this Atma, and you have known the universe. Control this Atma, and you have controlled the whole universe."

I asked, "Supposing that you have controlled this Atma, you must be able to control the sun and moon." "Yes," said the Sadhu, "it is not difficult at all. If you will stay here till moon-light I shall show you how it is done." It was evening. We waited hardly one hour, when moon-light appeared. The Sadhu sat in the maidan, and asked us to look on him. He said that moon-light will not fall over him. Hardly had he uttered these words, when we saw his face dimming. In about five minutes, we saw that no moon-light was falling on him. He was sitting as if in shade. He said that that was controlling the moon's rays.

HEADLESS.

Next day, we went to him at about 8 o'clock in the day. He appeared this time to be unusually charming. We looked at him rather attentively and presently, we saw some dimness on his face. This dimness increased so much that his whole body appeared to be a small spot. In the next two minutes, that small spot also disappeared, and we saw a head-less figure in front of us. We were rather frightened at this phenomenon but, our host, who has seen greater things than this, encouraged us very much. Now his body began to get shorter till it totally disappeared. Then his legs began to disappear just as his head and body had done. Finally, there was no Sadhu in front of us! We were taken by surprise, and began to talk about this wonderful disappearance or Antar Dhian, as this phenomenon is called in our Shastras. How this ether served as a barrier between the Sadhu and ourselves was a problem before us, when to our great surprise, we saw the Sadhu approaching us headlessly. In a few seconds there appeared the head too. We prostrated ourselves at the Sadhu's feet. To us this Mahatma seems to be a great prophet of the age. While we were with him, there was no anxiety of any sort confronting us. We enjoyed perfect bliss in his company. On asking the name of the Sadhu, we were told that he goes by the name of Yogi Raj Deo.

CABLE ITEMS.

Shanghai.—Only one Naigaiwata mill is working. Two cotton mills have not resumed and Nikka mill has again closed down. The Dongshing mill, a Japanese concerned has also closed.

Geneva.—The League Assembly's Credentials Committee, composed of eight delegates, includes the Maharajah of Kapurthala.

Lisbon.—Lord Birkenhead has arrived here, and proceeded to the health resort, Estoril.—

Norman Duke was scratched from the St. Leger at 12.25 to-day.—Reuter.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

INDIAN RAILWAYS

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

(By SAGITTARIUS.)

Indian railways have created a new horror and the lot of a third-class passenger in this country has no equal anywhere. It has been proverbial to say that the beasts even are not subjected to such hardships which the Indian third-class passenger pays for, to undergo!

The earnings of the railways of India from passenger traffic are about 40 per cent. of the total receipts. Of this sum, i.e., Rs. 36 crores in 1923-24, the third-class fares alone amounted to nearly Rs. 33 crores! And yet it is this class of passengers who suffers what are called in the civilised world inhuman hardships by paying a liberal price for them.

The grievances of these passengers may be summed up in this way. Over-crowding, heavy fares, want of latrine accommodation on long journeys, inadequate waiting rooms at important stations, no supply of drinking water even in the Indian summer, rush at the booking offices and so on.

Side by side with this list, it may be observed that special trains are run for tourists and for harmful sports as of races, special accommodation for food is made for these higher class passengers, they have got good furnished waiting rooms everywhere, considerable concessions are allowed to them and every utmost care is taken to see that are comfortably placed.

Quite contrary to this is the lot of the third-class travellers. During 1923-24 there were over 51 crores of the third class passengers as compared with only eight lakhs of higher classes! It is the Western philosophy to look to the good of the greatest number which is accepted by every educated person. Indian railway authorities are thus proving that 8 lakhs are greater than 51 crores, an absurdity which none would admit.

Out of the sum of Rs. 23.7 crores to be spent on railways during this year only Rs. 30 lakhs have been provided for third-class amenities. This is a clear indication of how the poor are taxed to meet the luxuries of the rich few.

Government has known all these grievances of the lower class passengers. But no attempt seems to have been made to remove them. Lame excuses however, are being put forth to show how Government is unable to do anything in the matter. A few of the excuses will be considered here.

The want of passenger carriages is an excuse which comes in the way of removing the excessive crowd in lower classes. The Railway Board which is spending crores of Rs. every year by way of capital outlay could not provide for this increasing traffic. The traffic of passengers in lower classes has not risen all of a sudden. There is a gradual rise and the inability of the railway companies to cope with this demand is of long standing. Special third-class trains for Poona races are trun; even special concessions to these are allowed. But when the questions of ordinary passengers are raised, an official answer of stereotype is given. The pilgrims are carried in goods trains and the waggons used for such purposes bear this mark:—

"10 HORSES, 12 PONIES OR 29 PILGRIMS."

What more hardships can be imagined from this carriage of men in an iron goods van without any seats? The conditions of the Indian summer add more trouble to this.

The third class fares are the maximum laid down by the Government in some of the railways; while the upper class fares are reduced considerably. The argument put forth by the Railway Member for reducing the upper class fares is a sort of consolation of small children. "The upper class traffic has been reduced considerably and for this reason alone, concessions should be allowed to induce passengers to travel by higher classes." But those who could not afford to pay for higher classes, travelled by lower classes—the total number of passengers being the same! Setting aside the number of such passengers, the earnings have been affected to a very little extent, and the rise in the third class earnings well compensates for the little loss. But, to show that those who can pay the least are most heavily taxed, third class fares have been kept as they are while higher class fares have been reduced to a great deal and many concessions to induce more travellers are being offered. There are no such inducements to the lower class passengers.

"Platforms are short and the power of engines is limited and therefore long trains cannot be run to avoid congestion of traffic." This is how another lame excuse is put forth. We have many times observed that trains run with what is known in railway department as a "double-head" i. e. with two engines. But this "double-head" system cannot, in the opinion of the railway authorities, it seems, be practised for third class passengers. When mail trains are long—by the addition of special boggies of 1st and 2nd class—as by additional mail vans, short platforms and limited traction of engines does not come in the way. For third class passengers alone, they rise up in revolt!

Uncivil treatment by the railway authorities to the third class passengers is characteristic of India. As a matter of fact, railways are worked for the conveniences of the travelling public and the staff is paid for this work. But far from giving any relief or help to passengers, the officers are seen to harrass them. The complaints of passengers at Poona and Kurduvadi are among the few such examples.

The travelling public will do well to be conversant with the main items of the railway acts. This would enable them to establish their rights which are being set aside by this sort of "mismanagement" in the third class passenger traffic at least.

SHUTTLELESS LOOM

THE NEW GERMAN INVENTION

In the usual method of weaving, the warp threads running through the whole length of a piece of cloth are wound on the warp frame and then run forward to the worker through the "harness." Any required number of parallel warps can simultaneously be raised or lowered, forming a four-cornered opening, the "shed." Through the shed the shuttle is passed quickly, carrying the weft thread to form the cross threads which hold the fabric together. So weaving has been done from the earliest times. Recently, however, says a corresponden of the "Manchester Guardian," a South German engineer named Gabler has succeeded in perfecting an automatic loom which weaves without shuttles.

The importance of this is evident from a consideration of the part the shuttle plays at present. The shuttle is thrown by a complicated picking motion from one side of the shed to the other and from there back again, and so on. This throwing apparatus is complicated and expensive quickly wears out, and requires a large stock of spare parts to be maintained. As the height of the shed has to be kept within limits to prevent the warps from breaking, the material for weft in the form of bobbins or cops in the shuttle is of comparatively small bulk, and many reserve shuttles, which are expensive, have to be kept. If the weft bobbins are not ready for the shuttle, when they come from the spinning frame they have to be rewound, which entails keeping a spinning mill going or working in close association with a spinning mill or winding-room. To prevent too frequent stoppages of the loom, the weft thread has to be sufficiently hard twisted to ensure that it does not break at once with the sudden impulse given to the shuttle. Throwing the shuttle requires quite a considerable expenditure of power, and the momentum imparted to it has to be destroyed when it reaches the other side, a further loss of power. Provision has to be made to prevent accidents arising through shuttles being thrown right out of the loom.

HOW IT WORKS.

The shuttleless loom forms a shed as hitherto, but instead of the flying shuttle the weft is passed through by two positively driven narrow rods, similar to the beam bar of the velvet loom, which are introduced from either side, they are called drivers. The driver nas at its end a smoll needle mechanism, much like that of knitting machines. It draws the weft thread from thick bobbins hung above the loom, and leads it through the shed to the middle of the warp. There it meets the second driver, which has come through from the other side. The second driver takes the thread from the first and returns to its side, taking the thread with it through the remaining half of the shed, so that the thread has now run through the whole breadth of the warp. The driver carries the thread on an inch beyond the last warp thread, where it is automatically cut. The projecting end of the thread, is bent round, brought back into the shed and beaten up. This last process forms the selvedge, which is uniform at both sides smooth and thick. The second driver then proceeds in the same way as the first.

As the machines have made 180 to 200 picks a minute under inspection, weaving can proceed very quickly and also cheaply. The machine starts from any position.

ADVANTAGES.

The shuttleless loom has clear advantages even over the Northrop loom with its automatic change of shuttles, since the latter still requires the preparation of bobbins and their placing in the carriages. The only preparation required for the new loom consists in hanging up the weft bobbins over the loom. In the morning before work starts, the whole of the day's material can be hung up at once, and the loom can then run throughout the day. Also the same cheeses can be used as for warp beaming. One of these cheeses can hold a good 15,000 feet of yarn. With the most modern automatic looms a trained weaver can attend as many as 16 looms—it is an exaggeration if more is claimed except for a quite exceptionally competent worker—but with the shuttleless loom a semi-skilled worker can without difficulty attend 24 looms and more. Consequently, these quick-running looms can produce very cheaply.

As the drivers are very thin, the shed can be much smaller than with a shuttle. This reduces the wear and tear of the warp threads, which need not be drawn so tight, and there are fewer breakages of warp threads. The weft yarn is drawn from the big cheeses with a minimum of tension, so that quite soft twisted yarn—short-fibred sorts and waste—can be woven without any fear of constant breakages of weft threads.

Weft and warp stop motions with mechanical or electrical disengagement, which stop the machine at once when a thread breaks, are, of course provided on the shuttleless loom. The loom can weave any material—wool, cotton, flax, jute or whatever is wanted—from the coarsest to the finest count. It is already in operation in leading textile mills in South Germany, and is being produced in quantities by one of the biggest German engineering concerns.

CONDITIONS IN INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY

THE LOT OF THE WORKERS

The following is a further instalment of the representation submitted to the Indian Tariff Board by the Bombay Textile Labour Union:—

RECRUITMENT.

Perhaps the Board may be aware that the textile labour in Bombay is recruited through the head-jobbers and jobbers. This system of indirect recruitment has led to many serious abuses and contributed considerably to the growing discontent among the operatives. In the early years of the mill industry, when sufficient labour force was not available, there might have been some justification to recruit labour through jobbers and head-jobbers. They used to induce people from their villages to come to Bombay and seek employment in the mills; and they generally engaged them under themselves. It might have been perhaps necessary in those days to invest the jobbers and the head-jobbers with some powers in order that they might be able to retain their recruited labour force for sufficiently long time in Bombay. But those times of scarcity of labour are gone long ago and there is plenty of labour available in Bombay which can be recruited directly by the mill authorities. Moreover, owing to free and adequate supply of labour, the head-jobbers do not nowadays find it necessary to recruit people from their own villages; nor do they find it easy to recruit only those who are known to them. But the old system of indirect recruitment has still been maintained to the great detriment of the interest of the operatives. The wide powers of dismissals, fines, leave-giving, etc. tohugh technically in the hands of the higher authorities, such as the managers, weaving and spinning masters, are in practice exercised by the head-jobbers and jobbers and are, in many cases, abused by them. It is notorious that several jobbers, head-jobbers and the women over-seers, called the "naikins" in the Winding and Reeling departments receive bribes or "dasturi" from the operatives at the time of employment and even during the continuance of their service. The rate of the "dasturi" varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per month. The Union brought to the notice of the Manager and Agent of one of the Bombay mills the practice of receiving bribes and proved its long existence there. Instead of taking prompt steps to stop the practice, the Agent had the audacity to tell the Union that such practice of taking bribes prevailed in all the mills and that, if he were to take notice of it and adopt measures to stop it, he would soon require to close down his mill. This practice of taking bribes naturally leads to many dismissals in the case of those who refuse to give them, which again are responsible for what is known as the "Badli" system against which the millowners complain so bitterly. Moreover, the head jobbers and jobbers are appointed on piece-work system and get their wages in proportion to the production turned out by their respective departments. If, on account of some circumstances such as bad machinery or continuous breakage of thread, an operative does not succeed in securing the normal production, not only does he suffer himself in wages but he gets some punishment in the form of fine, assault or even dismissal from the head-jobbers and jobbers whose wages also suffer to some extent. For all these reasons, it is the considered opinion of my Union that the mill agents should recruit their labour directly, and not through the headjobbers and jobbers as hitherto, that the latter should no longer be invested with such powers as those of dismissals or fines, and that they should be appointed on fixed salaries, irrespective of production in their departments, just as their immediate superiors, viz., the weaving and spinning masters and their assistants are appointed.

DISMISSALS.

Summary dismissals are a normal feature in the Bombay mills. As the power of dismissal is exercised from the managers down to petty officials, such as jobbers, the workers are in constant dread of being discharged by any of their officials. Since the day of its foundation, my Union has been dealing with individual complaints of its members and trying to get them remedied. A statement of complaints under different heads with their results is attached to this statement as appendix A which will convince the Board, how unjustly in certain cases even cruelly punishments are inflicted upon the operatives. My Union desires to add that its membership is at present confined to about half the mills in Bombay and that even from these mills, all the complaints do not come to the Union. The number of the complaints, though it looks small as compared with the total number of workers in Bombay, is a fair index of the real state of affairs in the mill industry. The complaints about dismissals are given below in a tabulated form for easy reference:—

Dismissals.—Total number of complaints: 54; Successful: 18; Unsuccessful: 9; Dropped: 7; Pending: 20.

In dealing with these complaints the Union has found out that notices of dismissals are hardly given before the operatives are discharged; nor are they given any reasons for dismissals when the discharge passes are handed to them. Cases have been recorded in the Union's Office of the operatives returning home the previous day after doing their work and the admission being refused to them the next morning. On being asked as to why they were not admitted, they were only told that they were discharged. It is only during the course of the Union's correspondence with the managers that the causes of dismissals, if any are disclosed. Broadly speaking these causes can be classified as follows:—(1) Alleged absence without obtaining leave. In mills there is no system of sending formal applications for leave. The operatives generally ask the oral permission of their immediate officers for leave. Instances have been found that leave once given is subsequently denied and the man is given a discharge. (2) Alleged inefficiency of work. In such complaints, enquiry is hardly made as to whether inefficiency was due to defective machinery or bad raw material or the neglect of the worker. The head jobbers and jobbers are generally relied upon and the discharges are given. (3) Alleged misbehaviour. Here again, the petty officials' word is taken as true and the worker's side is hardly heard and, if hear at all, is more often than not considered as false. (4) Alleged irregular attendance. It is true that the attendance of some of the operatives in mills is not so regular as the millowners expect it to be. But there are some very serious causes which will be referred to in a subsequent paragraph, which contribute to this irregularity. Moreover, to deprive the worker of his bread by summary dismissal for some slight irregularity is, in the opinion of my Union, too drastic a punishment. The Union has on record a case in which the worker was dismissed for being late to go to his mill by only ten minutes! (5) Refusal in the first instance to give leave for illness and the consequent discharge for inevitable absence. (6) Spoiling of cloth. In such cases, no enquiry is generally made as to the real causes of the cloth being spoiled—whether it is defective machinery, bad raw material or the negligence of the workers. The petty officer's opinion is the last word on the subject. (7) Reduction in staff. In making this reduction, no previous notice is given. The workers are told summarily that their services are no longer required. (8) Quarrels between the workers and jobbers. In such cases, hardly any attempts are made to find ou which party is in the wrong. It is generally the workers who suffer. My Union feels that the punishment of dismissals for such quarrels is too heavy. (9) No valid reasons.

In most of the successful cases, the Union found that the services of the workers were dispensed with either summarily or without any valid reasons. When such cases were brought to the notice of the managers, they had no other alternative but to reinstate the dismissed workers. In dismissing people even for minor faults, hardly any attention is given to the length of their services or their previous record of work. We have cases of dismissed people who had put in long service extending from ten to twenty-five or even more years.

(To Be Continued.)

NEHRU-MALAVIYA CONVERSATIONS.

FINDING A VIA MEDIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

While Pandit Motilal Nehru has on behalf of the Swaraj Party started an election campaign in the United Provinces, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on behalf of the Independent Congress Party will commence an election tour on the 12th instant from Delhi.

It is regarded as certain that as a result of the negotiations that are proceeding between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the one hand and the Responsive Co-operators on the other, the two groups will soon combine and contest the election as one party. Mr. Jayakar the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party is calling a meeting of his party in Delhi in order to confer with the members of the Independent Congress Party of Pandit Malaviya, and decide on a common course of action. The meeting may be held on the afternoon of 11th September at Birla House in Delhi, whore Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat rai, and several members of his party, will be present. Among those who have been invited to assist in these deliberations are Mr. B. Chakravarty, Mr. Indu Bhushan Sen, Dr. D. P. Khaitan, and Mr Hipendranath Dutt from Calcutta Mr. Sachhidanand Sinha and Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha from Patna Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru from the United Provinces, Mr. Aney from Berar, Mr. Kelkar from Poona and Mr. Raghavendrarao from Bilaspur (Central Provinces). Pandit Malaviya is in frequent telephonic communication from Simla with Mr. Jayakar in Bombay regarding the details to be settled in Delhi in connection with the election campaign. Pandit Malaviya will himself be in Delhi only on the morning of 11th instant although he leaves Simla to-night for Bikaner on a short visit.

While attempts are thus being made to coalesce the Responsive Co-operators and the Independent Congress Party, the negotiations that were recently set on foot for an agreement with the Swarajists have not been abandoned. Pandit Motilal Nehru has, it is learned, wired to a number of prominent men of his party, and others, on the terms that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya proposed to him in Simla on Saturday last. The object is to bring about a United Congress Party which will run the best candidates of all the various parties as Congress candidates not only to the Assembly but also to the provincial Legislative Councils.

The nature of the terms which Pandit Malaviya proposed to Pandit Motilal Nehru is not yet known, but it is understood that the object is to find a "via media" between the attitude of the Swaraj Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party on the question of acceptance of offices in the provinces on certain conditions and to adopt a policy and programme for utilising the legislatures with a view to secure the early establishment of full responsible government, and in the meantime to protect and promote the interests of the people so far as this can be done under the existing defective constitution. In other words the policy of the United Congress Party, if it accepts the terms proposed, will be one of discriminating obstruction and support, and the essence of the agreement will be more or less on the lines of the Sabarmati Pact.

A JOINT COMMITTEE

Pandit Motilal Nehru will arrive in Delhi on the 10th and it is expected that he will in the meanwhile have collected the opinions of those with whom he has been communicating. It is very likely that he will call a meeting of a few Swarajist Congressmen in Delhi to assist him in discussions with Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar. If an agreement is arrived at then there will be constituted a joint committee, including members of both parties, which will revise the list of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly and the provincial legislative councils. This committee, it is gathered in Congress circles, will probably include Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. B. Chakravarthy and Mr. Jayakar.—A.P.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, Sept. 6.

In the Legislative Council to-day there was a long discussion on, resolution moved by Mr. U. Tun Win, Swarajist, recommending the Governor in Council to declare that the policy of Government in regard to the excise is that of total prohibition within a period of ten years and that to attain this end substantial steps should be taken to prevent illicit manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor and smuggling of opium. The resolution was pressed to division and was lost by a majority of 13 votes. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

The Madras Council granted to-day a supplementary demand of Rs. 60,000 for advance to the Board of Commissioners for the Hindu Religious endowments. In making this demend the Raja of Panagal stated that the response to demand from temples and mutts in the matter of payments of revenues due to the Board under the Act of 1923 had been slow and this necessitated advance of money to meet the expenses. After the motion was carried the House resumed discussion of the validation clause of the bill to re-enact the Religious Endowments Act of 1923. After the Advocate-General replied, the President ruled that the present Act seems to him more in nature of an indemnity act than a validating one. As regards the jurisdiction of the High Court he thought no section of any act passed in this Council could affect the jurisdiction of the High Court. Motions for omission of the clause were lost.—A. P.

NEW POONA PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED

To congratulate Dr. R.K. Naidoo on his election to the presidentship of the Poona Municipality a public meeting of Poona Te. legis was held on Sunday last in the Camp Education Society's Hall, under the auspices of Poona District Telugu Association and Poona Young Men's Telugu Association. Sardar Bahadur, Dr. Bhurayya Jalayya Lucka presided on the occasion.

Dr. S.L. Chinchankar, the Secretary of Poona District Telugu Association in his opening speech dwelt on the brilliant career of Dr. R.K. Naidoo and congratulated him upon his election as the President of the Poona Municipality.

Rai Saheb M. Lingaya Naidoo of Belgaum while moving the resolution of congratulation referred to the popularity of Dr. R. K. Naidoo and stated that his success as a President is worth being recorded.

After the usual vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. G.K. Pillay, Secretary of Young Men's Telugu Association, the meeting terminated.

DELUGE IN CUTCH MANDVI.

UNPRECEDENTED RAINS AND FLOODS

CRY FOR HELP.

While Karachi and other places have been visited by the unusual, from information received in Bombay it appears the blind fury of Cyclone rain and floods with all the attendant misery to human life and cattle Cutch-Mandvi's tale of their visits is full of mere words. The annual rainfall there is 8 to 12 inches; but so far 29 inches have been recorded. It has been raining continuously for the last 48 hours, which has naturally aggravated the bad conditions. The river 'Rakmavati' is flooded to an unprecedented extent causing considerable damage. The seaport of Mandvi has been under water and 800 houses have collapsed. The sufferings and plight of the victims could only be well imagined and the depressed classes victims particularly are the greatest sufferers and have appealed for help.

POLICE ATTACKED BY VILLAGERS.

LAHORE, Sept. 7.

Information has been received by the Punjab Government that a party consisting of a Sub-Inspector of Police and four constables from Sohawa Police Station (Jhelum District) arrived at Dhariwala Mohra, a village, on the evening of 1st September with the object of serving a notice, under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code on Maulvi Shah Hawad, a resident of Dera Ismail Khan. On arrival at the village this small body of police was attacked and stoned by a large crowd and after retiring for some distance was compelled to fire in self-defence. One man was killed and two others were slightly wounded. The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum immediately proceeded to the spot and is holding an enquiry. The country side is reported to be quiet.—A. P.

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IN 4 SIZES

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM

(Continued from page 7.)

sisted, sent a mission, and ascertained the views of the population. In brief they were, that they would best like to be independent, that they did not want the French and suspected the British. The Syrians actually suggested an American mandate, but failing that they would dislike a British one less than a French. That report was suppressed. The League of Nations met at San Remo and distributed the mandates.

The British idea of supporting Palestinian Zionism was throwing oil on the flames. The French, however, refrained from opposing it, simply stressing their own economic interests. France made many errors of administration. Linking the Syrian currency with the franc exacerbated the feeling of Syria towards France. The inevitable results followed.

HEDJAZ.

A rebellion broke out, at first among the Druses, later taken up by Syrians. When France committed enormities, we refrained from calling her to book, and the League of Nations put it off for months. Mr. Philby then dealt with the section "The Rest of Arabia", as to which he declared that the guiding principle of the Allies had been: 'Anything left in Arabia, worth having, was to be divided among the mandatories, and the rest would be left to the Arabs." Even that was not consistently carried out. Britain had to meddle with the Hedjaz, and set up a Hashimite Government. Eventually, however, Britain found out by the pressure of cold facts that the only "real article" was Ibn Sa'oud. Mr. Philby said that he wished to enter his protest against their actions as an empire and first class power, in respect of that territory. They hoped for the rise of a great Hashimite who would rule the Hedjaz for the British empire. When events proved that that could no longer be hoped for, Britain descended to the meanness of stealing a little bit of useless waste, Akaba, and holding on despite all sorts of protests from the present ruler of the Hedjaz. No purpose could be served save the wilful creation of ill-will and difficulty. In a similar manner, a part of the Hedjaz Railway, a private property (which Sultan Abdul Hamid and private subscribers all over the Muslim world had paid to build), had been seized by the British. But no rolling stock and equipment, and consequently no service, had been provided. It bore the appearance merely of controlling the line and keeping it out of commission.

He might add many things to which he took exception; one of them was the Balfour declaration, and the pro-Zionist policy. That policy had been silently modified. After the first appointment, when the post of High Commissioner fell vacant the British Government took care not to appoint another of Jewish race. He thought it would be best to have Palestine governed as a British Crown Colony. It would at least prevent the Arabs cutting the Jews' throats at some future date. At the present rate of regulated immigration he did not think there was any prospect of the Jewish immigration swamping the Muslim population of Palestine.

BRITISH POLICY IN IRAQ.

Another thing he had regretted was that the Labour Government had not taken a firm and courageous policy about Mesopotamia. He supposed they did not like to cut adrift from a possession; and, feeling they would inevitably be followed by a Tory administration, they perhaps thought they were effecting the best possible compromise by fixing a limit of four years to British tutelage. The new Mesopotamian policy of 25 years' protection meant that Britain would never clear out of that land. Britain would follow the usual course; rule them by advice and instruction, and then when they proved themselves fit for self-government, refuse it.

British administration connoted certain benefits to the governed. Sound finance, for one thing, as demonstrated in India and in Egypt; and as would be later demonstrated in Iraq and Palestine.

Prof. Leon moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and enlarged on the illegality of robbing the Hedjaz Railway properties which, as a subscriber, belonged more to him (Prof. Leon) than to the British Government.

Mr. Dard (Ahmadia Mission) seconded and said the Society ought to give up political questions and try to understand Islam from a religious point of view.

The resolution was carried amid applause.

FUTILITY OF LEAGUE.

Mr. Field said that they must keep to the major points. To complain about the robbery of a bit of railway was futile. If a burglar entered a house and killed one's wife and children and set light to the place, what would anyone think of the proprietor saying "Besides, he stole a pair of boots"? Empires had to steal to live. The Society had been for many years a meeting ground for Christendom and Islam; they had spent their lives understanding religions and their followers. The futility, however, of trusting that to stop injustice was demonstrated by the fact that a pious Muslim had just been receiving the fetes and applauses of France, who was celebrating the enslavement of his country. He referred to Mouley Youssuf, "Sultan" of Morocco. The lecture had been a great joy to him; but he was forced to oppose some of its statements. The lecturer had said that it was absurd to deny that there had been frightful cruelties in the deportation of Goyan Christians; also absurd to claim that the Lederer report was a prejudiced document. He would be the one man in the world to take up that challenge and say that there had been a complete misrepresentation of the removal of the pro-British Nestorians (8,000 in all) to a position further into Turkish territory, on the Zab river among their correligionists. The frightfulness had been so severe that large numbers had escaped from the escorts and got over to the Iraqi British. So little had there been in the way of killing that the entire population was accounted for by the reports of the relief authorities and the present population of the Goyan area, where the Nestorians were speedily brought back. He asserted that the Lederer report was prejudiced, and it contained statements on which the Christian populations were questioned only through friends and the Turks and Koords were questioned not at all. Mr. Philby hoped for a real union of hearts between Turkey and England; so did he; but the League was a poor meeting place for such a sentimental tryst. What could they think of a friendship that would be based on a pact of silence between two maladministrators, the bartering of votes on the League Council, Italy being squared, and finally a deal in oil? The League falls in with every 'fait accompli'; the only time it acquires backbone is when it talks to two powers like Persia and Turkey. It says, in effect: "If you dare guarantee your own independence, you will incur the grave displeasure of Europe." It had been said that that arose from the fact of Persia being a member of, and subject to, the League. The remedy was obvious. Let Persia leave the League! The dream of an Eastern League was fascinating; but Turkey at the moment was, they were told, looking towards the West, not England now, but France. That would perhaps soon bring its disillusions; but meanwhile there was not an orientation toward Eastern unity, but a sort of occidentation instead.

IBN SA'OUD.

Ibn Sa'oud had been referred to as the real thing. He was, of course at one time, bought by Britain. Was it not in the Blue-book on the subject? In the obituary of Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell they read that soon after 1907 she found out that Ibn Sa'oud was the coming Arab force that the British ought to make an arrangement with. The notice added: "Her forecast was correct, and Capt. Shakespeare and Mr. St. John Philby were able to confirm her view and bring the rising warrior to terms, with good results for the Allies during the war, and in the subsequent arrangement of spheres of powers in Western Asia." Now, there still remained some doubt in the East, especially in India, whether Ibn Sa'oud was still in the pay of the British? Perhaps Mr. Philby could say. If it were so, there were small chances of his securing the leadership of the Islamic world or even of Arabia. If he were not, the fact that he could once have taken bribes from the invaders of the Jeziratul Arab would leave a suspicion that would trouble Islam and undermine its confidence. He would also like to say that Muslims had no desire to kill Jews. There was no killing of Jews under Turkish rule in Palestine. Arabs had no such fanaticism as the anti-Semite movement. They only wanted the stimulated Jewish immigration to be restricted, to prevent the swamping of the Muslim population, with whose interests the Christian community had linked its own. The prohibition of Jewish colonisation beyond the Jordan ought to be rigidly maintained.

Mr. Philby in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, did not throw any further light on Ibn Sa'oud, but paid a graceful compliment to the old friends of Turkey.

LIFE-LONG SUFFERERS CAN END DYSPEPSIA

Many of life's troubles are unavoidable, but many are not, and in the latter category fall dyspepsia and all stomach troubles which are caused, not necessarily by the food which has been eaten, but more frequently by an excess of the gastric juices, which sets up fermentation and upsets the system generally, causing intense pain and suffering. Dyspepsia can be avoided by taking 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the world-famed remedy, which relieves instantly by neutralising acidity and preventing any possible stomach disorder. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is recommended by doctors and used in hospitals because it has been tried and proved to be without equal for stopping all stomach troubles, and generally keeping the digestive organs in sound working order. Every chemist throughout the country sells 'Bisurated Magnesia in powder and tablet forms.

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KOHINUR FILM CO'S "MUMTAZ MAHAL"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a student of Indian history I shall feel obliged if you kindly give me a small space in your esteemed paper to submit the following few remarks in reference to the Kohinoor Film Co's new production "Mumtaz Mahal."

There is no doubt that the company's stars deserve all congratulations and encouragement from the public, especially when we think of the wonderful progress they have made in this novel walk of life in India in so short a time. But it is the scenario, as written for the film, that leaves much to be desired. It is not the real story of the world-famous romantic personality of the Mogul history of India. Apropos this film story the available authenticated records of the historical facts, characteristic of the magnificent Mogul Court, during the reign of Emperor Jehangir, which is the main period concerned in this film, are, to put succinctly, the life history of Prince Khurrum, the brave, true a very loyal son of the Badsha and Lalitta (only on her marriage—Mumtaz), a noble specimen of divine workmanship, the simple and pure-minded child of Nature, brought up and educated in all the then known arts considered necessary for the accomplishment of a royal lady, by her grandfather, Nara Hari Roya of Burdwan, Bengal, living self-exiled in the ruins of the once famous capital of the Mogul Empire, Fatehpur Sikri, as Omrah Salabat Khan, Lalitta, the historical paragon of beauty, crystal-hearted and innocent, imbued with lofty moral ideals of thought and action had no occasion to steal away from her mother's bed-room at dead of night, to keep clandestine meetings with her lover. Authenticated records, however, tell of her mother being at the Court of Nurjahan, during the girl's stay with her grand-father, until the time of her marriage with the Prince Royal. While there is no mention of such an episode in her life anywhere, a film depicting such a noble character as a lewd woman is hardly consistent with the traditional chastity of Indian womanhood. The most telling event of her and Prince Khurrum's meeting with the Rajput Prince Karna Singh, who came to their rescue on their way to Rajasthan and the very touching ceremony of the exchange of their royl turbans symbolising the bond of eternal brotherhood between the Mahomedan and Hindu Princes of the Royal blood, a soul-elevating picture in itself providing great entertainment, that recalls to memory the old traditional and much enduring Hindu-Muslim unity of yore, is lamentably lost in this scenario.

Even the parentage of Mumtaz, shown on the film is not a correct representation of their biography as given in authenticated history. It is a pity that the scenarist did not study the history of the Mogul Court with the care and attention he ought to have devoted, which might have enormously helped him not to present a perverted representation of one of the noblest royal romance of their own country to thousands of cinema-goers of the present day. "Fiction stories have little hold upon the reader. What is of the imagination evaporates like a passing fancy, but what is of reality endures like reality." Our photoplay cannot be developed into a great art so long as it remains a hotch-potch of half-reality, half-imagination, half-literary and half-pictorial. "Social subjects such as wine, woman and wealth" which are, unfortunately, the inevitable evils of high life, could be screened with less vivid featuring by clever writers as not to eclipse the real moral lesson of the great story and to give an idea to the spectators that those are the main features of the story. When such literary skill is adopted, when the symbolism of the photoplay advances as far as to have the symbolism of art, music and literature, then will our Indian motion picture be one of the arts.

The advice of Frank Pope of New York that "symbolism is the latest refinement in motion picture making, which distinguishes the films of the master directors" could with advantage be followed by our scenarists and directors. For instance, a symbol which has been used many times and which is always effective is that of a dog howling outside a house. For years this has signified death and the use of such symbols removes horrible pictures from the screen.

A revised version of this unique scenario will undoubtedly serve as a great incentive towards Hindu-Muslim unity and as a powerful soul-stirring drama for the current time. It will easily attain an undisputed classic place in "Filmdom" as one of India's mighty contributions.—Yours, etc.

JACOBI

Bombay, Sept. 2.

GOVERNOR AT MALEGAON.

MALEGAON, Sept. 7.

On Friday the 3rd of September, Malegaon gave a most enthusiastic reception to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. His Excellency was received by the leading officials and non-officials at the Municipal Hall and welcome addresses were presented by the Malegaon City Municipality the Taluka Local Board and the Anjuman Hidayat Islam. His Excellency visited the ancient fort and the old military camp.—A. P.

The Divisional, Superintendent, Karachi, N. W. Railway wires under date 6th September:—In continuation of my telegram of breaches on the up line between Karachi and Landhi have now been repaired and single line working has been introduced. 2 down Quetta mail and 1 up Quetta mail have been passed through and normal running of trains has been introduced.—A. P.

THE NEW OUTLOOK IN MEDICINE.

(Continued from page 8.)

domain of prevention of disease. It could not be otherwise for better than cure is the 'abolition' of disease. The Foundation recognises that preventive medicine is not only an international product but "the application of it has called for an increasing co-operation among the countries of the world". The value of this co-operation must depend on the competence of the various countries to co-operate. With this object in view the Foundation, through its International Health Board aims at training men from different countries for leadership in this work, and welcomes opportunities to co-operate with other countries in establishing schools of public health of the university type where research and training can go hand in hand.

The China Medical Board.

The Foundation, through this Board, is promoting scientific medicine in China. By founding the Peking Union Medical College on the most modern lines, by maintaining several well equipped hospitals and by making grants for translating medical books into Chinese, it aims at enabling China to take her place in the world endeavour of developing scientific medicine.

The Division of Studies of the Foundation is at present devoting its energies to Nursing Education and Research in Biology.

The Rockefeller Foundation in its chosen field seeks to realize the purpose of its charter, "the well-being of mankind throughout the world". It recognises no national or racial distinctions. Of this its work in China where it has spent vast amounts of money and undertaken pioneering work of a magnitude hitherto undreamt of, is at once an example and a proof. The Rockefeller Foundation recognises that the prevention of disease is an undertaking of international importance. It recognises, therefore, that the undertaking on such a scale depends for its ultimate success on the strength and competence of every individual country of the world. It is with a view to strengthening the weak links in the chain that the Rockefeller Foundation has been seeking their co-operation. But our apathy has enabled vested interests to prevent the Government of India from approaching the Rockefeller Foundation. Some idea of the injustice and harm done to India, particularly to the future of medicine in India, may be obtained from the manner in which previous attempts for co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation have been thwarted. I shall describe them in another article. This is only meant to state, in general terms, the aims of the Rockefeller Foundation.

TATA ELECTRIC POWER COS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

Subject to adjustments and final audit, the revenue for the twelve months ending June 1926 of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. and the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. were Rs. 45,83,636 and Rs. 60,83,450 respectively: The expenditure including depreciation and income-tax Rs. 25,46,010 and Rs. 50,88,605. Net profit Rs. 20,37,626 and Rs. 9,94,845.—A. P.

Mr. Alan Cobham is expected at Rangoon on the 8th instant.—A. P.

A Cawnpore message says that a branch of the Responsive Co-opration Party has been formed there, with Maulana Hasrat Mohani as its President. Mr. Narain Prasad Arora, M. L. C., who recently resigned from the Swaraj Party, has been elected its Vice-President.—F. P. I.

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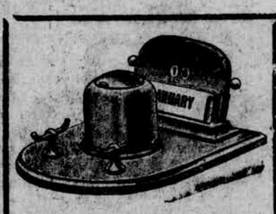

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THE PADROADO QUESTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 24th August, a correspondent writing on this topic mentions that the Karwars, that is, the Christian community of Karwar favours the Padris and is against the removal of the Goan priests from the British territory. Your correspondent will certainly be glad to know that the Karwar Christians also are against the Portuguese Padris and they want Jesuits in their stead. The Padris who come from Goa are themselves generally illiterate persons and do not know English, nor do they care to spread English education in the Christian community. They are interested in keeping the Christians of Karkar in complete ignorance because thereby alone they can hope to continue their unchallenged authority. There were formerly Committees to manage Church funds, but the Padris have dismissed these committees and rule as they like. They keep the account in Portuguese, a language which the Karwar Christians cannot understand and do everything without consulting the people. Nay they force exactions from the people. At the same time they spend very little of Church funds on the education of the Christians entrusted to their charge. The Karwar Christians have from time to time represented their grievances to the proper quarters but they have not been redressed.

Sir, in these circumstances we are a helpless people. If the Jesuits had been sent to us by his Holiness the Pope, we would have prospered like anything. But the Padris keep us ignorant at home and only keep up a semblance of improvement. Unfortunately some of the educated men from our community are in league with these Padris against their own backward brethren. Some of the educated Christians in Karwar are Mangaloreans who had originally come from Mangalore and are now settled in Karwar. They are pleaders, landlords, etc. These Mangaloreans in the South Kanara were also at one time under the Padri jurisdiction and then they agitated and got Jesuits and from that time they became educated and prospered. Some of these educated Mangaloreans who have settled in Karwar, instead of helping the Christians of Karwar to climb up like themselves, only kick the ladder, and very shamefully for them and very unfortunately for us uphold the Padris against us, and even take up the propaganda by giving unreliable figures etc., that Padris are angels and doing all they could for the people but that the people are stupid. Can there be a worse way, Sir, of adding insult to injury?

I may, therefore, tell your correspondent that the whole of the Karwar or rather the Kanara Christian community excepting the self-seeking educated, want Jesuits and want to get rid of Padris. Nobody should think that we are enamoured of the Padris from the irresponsible talk of the educated few who keep up their vested interests, wish to keep the large majority uneducated and illiterate.—Yours etc.,

S.P. RODRIGUES.
President North Kanara Christian Association,
Sadashivgad.
N. Kanara.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. S. H. Jabhwalla writes:—

There was another suicide recently in Kalbadevi of a man who cut his throat because he saw no prospect of supplying his children with a sufficiency of food. Such tragedies occur so often that newspaper readers scarcely notice them.

But if any sentient person takes the trouble to think about those causes—they are dreary daily search of work, the heart-rending daily failure, the denuded home, the hungry children, the hopelessness of outlook—can one withhold pity?

There are other cases, less sensational, but little less tragic—the million and a half cases of workless workers whom we middle-class fortunates are compelled to "keep in idleness and comfort". A well-to-do middle-class man on his way to business told me of the awful poverty he encounters.

"Never in my life", he said, "have I seen such wretchedness. It is just a universal blight—artisans and dockers in the Port Towns miners in the villages, small shopkeepers everywhere, are equally involved. And the worst of it is that I can see no prospect or hope of any end to it. It is cruel. It is simply ghastly". The "comfort" on which town-workers "flourish" in "idleness" has to be purchased on an earning of Rs. 10 a week for a man with a wife and three children. House rent and rates usually absorb about Rs. 7 clothes, boots, and other wearing apparel for five persons. What is left for food? The milk for the baby costs 6 annas a seer in Bombay.

Will the superior people who believed that the unemployed are "spoilt children" pampered "in idleness and comfort", please take the trouble to reckon what luxuries can be provided by the housewife on that budget? Where is the dole system in India?

Everybody agrees that the "dole" is a national curse. But it is not, as some of its critics seem to imagine,, a charity. It is an insurance benefit towards which a workman when employed pays and if it proves ruinously costly to taxpayers the cause is not the "idleness" of the workpeople, but a national disaster which has made the dole a terrible necessity and reduced the fund to bankruptcy. To abuse the victims as slackers and spongers is only to exasperate them and to aggravate the evil.

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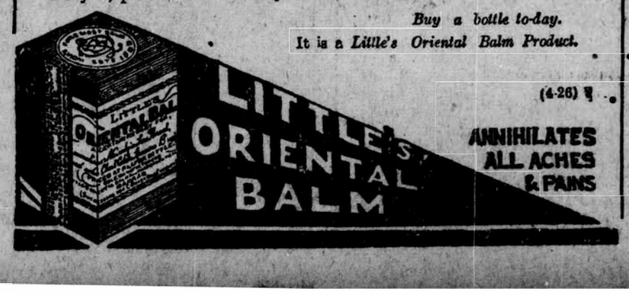

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